on us with the light of his coun

esterday, to-day, and forever.

DLN, EDMANDS & CO.

a Commentary at a non-tine Apostle Paul. I mony of the Gospe n Account of the L

YOUNG MEN, 6th edition. YOUNG MEN, 6th edition. By Rev. T. II. parts 1 and 2. By the Rev. T. LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO.

I. PRESENTS. Lincoln, English Street, have just received. Tentaments, (Eng. sents. Just published. Dec. 14

THE YOUNG.

teral volumes, which, on sc-

is, &c.

been printed from sterechem were written express
namined and approved by
sed of an equal number of
and Episcopal churches.
35 works can be procured
school Society, which will

RELIGIOUS.

Home Missions.

atience possess ye your souls,"-is an nently addressed to, and we very frequently pondered by the mission-19th century, as well as those of the first. e of an infant church involves no small or-and it involves "manifold tempwhich try the faith and increase the heavicalled to the duty. The labor must flock must be cherished. The sheep led into green pastures. Happy those ser-God, who endure to the end-for "the faith, being much more precious than nerisheth-will be found unto praise, and glory, at the appearing of Jesus

pissionary, in one of the feeble churches

mambers of our Society (not of our of the members of our solvers (the constitution of the members of the man of singular disposition, who goes, as fits and starts, has taken it into his head some old difficulties, which took place remetinghouse was building. He compare the is not treated by other members of with sufficient attention, &c. He senty with spars —. This year he pays but 1-8 of the sum he paid last year.) His com-seem to be a mere apalogy for paying a small ward the support of the gospel. This, togethof assistance from the missionthrows a heavier burden upon the re-who have hitherto contributed liberally augh they may for a time feel almost will continue to give according to their ity. May the Lord dissipate every

After all, this is but one of the " lighter And it is common in all our societies. deeply felt, and more deleterious in when falling on a community whose is already well nigh exhausted, than when a more stable community. The withdrawen as the individual alluded to above fair proportion of the "light burden" of el, is not so great an evil, as that of yielding agement on the part of the church. God

es those who conduct after this fashider what they do. They may make felt, in causing the temporary suspenneans of grace-in imposing heavy buroor of Christ's flock-and in wringing eyes of such as God loves; -but, will their own interest?-will they secur fheaven on their enterprises, Ly indultof revenge which puts in jeopardy the faithful, opens wide the mouth of r, and hardens the heart of the unbe-We have not so learned Christ. It is neiath of honor, nor of piety, nor of safety. known the man who took offence, on ds, against a brother in the churchrevenged on the offender, withdrew his m the minister, and from the several beciations with which he had been conand for a time, drank deeply of the sweet revenge.-But soon, sickness entered his nd for a full year the services of the phyre in constant requisition-not one me family escaped the scourge:---and to fill are of chastisement, heaven sent the g fire to consume the habitation and the his lover of revenge; and just turned him the world, to learn that what is sweet in ng, may be bitter in the end. A believer Providence, will find something beside uch dispensations-they are the invariathe transgression of the great law of love. hat an offender be guilty, who has ems to involve the innocent in a common

com the Quarterly Report of the Rev. Mr. odbury. Acron, Dec. 10, 1833.

with him-nay, who has empowered us to

ombined offices of judge, jury, and exe-

pour on our adversary alone, the vials

Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith

ear has come round, and my commission ons, thirty three of whom were males, to our church. Seven more were a very considerable accession to us accessed admitted, were [lately] leading men Unitarians and Universities. Our prosiderable accession to us also. ng in September was very much bles-the church members have loved to m say, "O whe ten say, "O what prayer-meetings we

of my labors for the year past, I claim, "Glory to God in the highest, og and praise to Him that saveth Zion." essions to us, besides those from among as and Universalists, we have two meman Catholic Church.

TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION. A leading Universalist told a few Unita-Universalists publicly, that they had done activity in the Temperance cause, to and reform I think enterprise for our revival; and not one Church, that was not a mem-erance Society. Temperance is but it does "prepare the way of the a reformed drunkard told me not long Spirit of God, and the spirit of Rum will

GRATEFUL FACTS. tlad to say, we ask for no further aid; ppy to state that a little more than one ollars has gone into your Treasury from year. When you furnished us aid, we Now, if not strong, we are not so weak

we will try to go alone—and not only so, eresolved to help others. ESTIMATE OF HOME MISSIONS. ning missionaries of the Cross to supr fear for the money; -- find the men, I say, for it the church will furnish the non-nor exiled churches of Middlesex Co.

honor a heavy draught on them, for such

shall a pure and glorious revival gladden ts, and inspire the thanksgivings of all our ies? When will our feeble churches arise igth of the Lord, and with the sling and , lay their enemies prostrate at their feet? all the prevalent errors of the day be shaof countenance, and driven from the high the field by the sword of the spirit and SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1834.

It is always refreshing to us to learn that any where high regard is felt for the cause of Home Missions; and we should first of all expect it, in those congregations that have been raised from the dead by onward movements. Commonly, this expectation is realized. But not always. We have known some assisted congregations, that have turned away in cold indifference from the Agent of a Society, whose interposition alone saved them from destruction. We have known individuals, who personally and urgently solicited missionary aid, when with out it their house of worship must have been closed forever, that afterwards when in the full enjoyment of religious priviliges, have absented themselve from that same house of worship, on the Sabbath lest their consciences should be disturbed, by hearing the claims of Home Msssions urged! Such cases, it is believed, are rare. But that they can occur, is a fact that furnishes a sad comment on the char acter of the human heart,

We have not yet many fears for the want of men. to act as missionaries. Still, had we a greater number, of the apostolic spirit described, we cannot doubt that the requisite means for their support, would b forth-coming. The Churches are showing increased liberality, from year to year-and could we proclaim it as a fact, rather than as a thing to be desiredthat 500, or any other number of devoted servants of Christ, now stood ready to go into our western or Southern country, we have no doubt that funds would be in readiness to sustain them. Yet there have always been found "good men and true," in sufficient numbers, to absorb the whole amount o public liberality flowing in this channel.

rival we regard it not solely as a beloved sister, but rather as " the mother of us all;"-not one benevolent Society in existence can flourish without it;and we are glad of the opportunity, to urge upon all who aid the cause of Home Missions, the imperative claims of that institution to their warmest affections, and liberal contributions. Still we wish it to be understood, that by the good Providence of God, through the instrumentality of that Society and other instrumentalities, the Boards of our Home Mission Societies have never found themselves in cumbered by a greater amount of funds, than could be advantageously expended, in the support of able and faithful missionaries.

Sabbath Schools

For the Boston Recorder SABBATH SCHOOLS .- No. VII.

DUTIES OF THE PASTOR TO THE SABBATH SCHOOL In our previous numbers we have pointed out the duties of parents to Sabbath Schools, and thus an-wered the sixth question proposed; the duties of swered the sixth question proposed; the duties of the church to interest themselves in and connect uselves with the school and to establish local schools, and the duty of attending and manner of ing the Sabbath School m conducting the Saboath School monthly concert, though not specifically mentioned in the proposed questions, yet as coming within the spirit of the topics to be embraced, we have somewhat enlarged upon. We now come to the seventh and eighth questions

The duties of the paster to the Sabbath School. They may be summarily embraced in this on maker; He should FREL and MANIFEST a deep inter est in the Sabbath School: he should regard it as the nursery of the church; and next to the church the most important institution under the Christian dis-pensation. From the children of the church is his principal hope of her enlargement. At the present day, when our evangelical churches have generally experienced the special influences of the Spirit, there is but little hope of the conversion of adults who have lived through seasons of revival uninter-ested in the pardoning mercy of the Saviour; and and as our churches are more and more blessed with these precious tokens of divine favor, there will be less and less hope of the conversion of hardof the conversion of area and less nope of the conversion of nara-ed adults; hence, ministers in their efforts for the nversion of sinners, must turn their attention iefly to the young. Ministers are generally beginchiefly to the young. ning to feel this; but they need to have the path of duty made plain, and then to be urged to make more systematic effort in this cause. Their labors, their preaching, their exhortation, and their prayers, must have amore direct bearing on this object. Some, it is true are coming up to the work with energy & sucis true are coming up to the work witnerings a suc-cess; but generally ministers in this respect are far backof the spirit of the times. And now before we proceed farther, we desire that every minister who reads this will offer up a prayer for divine direction; & then examine with candor the course here marked

have me to do,' our principal design in this essay will be accomplished. We say then negatively, I. It is not the duty of the pastor to take the super-intendence of the School, unless the congregation is very small, and there is no other one qualified for the office. The superintendent should feel that the the office. The superintendent should feel that the entire responsibility of managing and sustaining the school devolves on himself; and in the Sabbath School, should acknowledge no superior. Ministers are not aware how much they paralyze the efforts of the superintendent by taking the management into their own bands, during their occasion ment into their own hands, during their occasional visits at the sheal. They should not with the er or even a remark but at the request, or with the approbation of the superintendent; he should always be first consulted. This remark applies not only to the school but to all meetings, including the ark but at the request, or with the monthly concert, and meetings of the cept such as are specially designed for instruction by the pastor. The weight of responsibility should rest on the superintendent; but the moment the pas-tor assumes it; he feels relieved and will relax in his efforts. The appointment of teachers, commit-tees, &c. should be left entirely with the superintend-

ent, and teachers, with the advice of the pastor.

II. It is not his duty to instruct a class in the School except to get the church interested in adult classes, as was pointed out in the previous numbers III. and as was pointed out in the previous numbers 111, and IV. His public duties and the meeting in the evening are as much as any minister's constant permanently sustain.

To come to the positive duties, we remark, that nuch as any minister's constitution can

To come to the positive duties, we remark, that though the minister must not interfere in the appropriate duties of the superintendent, yet his agency, particularly in the country, is the efficient cause of the prosperity of the school. As in regeneration and sanetification, the distinct though co-operative agency of the individual and the Holy Spirit are necessary; so in sustaining the Sabbath School, the pastor and the superintendent must both co-operate in their distinct spheres; but the spastor must be the moving spring. In our numerous visits to Sabbath in their distinct spheres: but the pastor must be the moving spring. In our numerous visits to Sabbath Schools, the Saturday evening intercourse with the pastor, was a sure indication as to the state of the School. Even if the pastor said, 'he had an excellent superintendent who ke all the care of the School off from his bands, and that he hardly knew what was the state of the school,' yet his conversation, and his brief remarks the next day in the School, showed that he was still its soul. We add then.

ployments of his people are such as to require them to labor on week-day evenings. The usual lectures which ministers have during the week, should be on the Subbath School lesson. Each one should be on the Subbath School lesson. Each one should be or interested should previously examine the lesson. To arrest the attention and excite a spirit of inquiry, the pastor should ask questions and encourage the putting of inquiries in return. For the sake of gaining a promptness in the answers, he should frequently ask very simple questions, such as he knows many will answer. This is important, in order to acquire a habit of answering. Thus the diffidence arising from a fear of betraying ignorance, will be overcome and the pastor will know their wants and to wo to adapt his instructions to them. From experience we testify that if questions are not thus given putting of inquiries in return. For the sake of gaining a promptness in the answers, he should frequently ask very simple questions, such as he knows many will answer. This is important, in order to acquire a habit of answering. Thus the diffidence arising from a fear of betraying ignorance, will be overcome and the pastor will know their wants and how to adapt his instructions to them. From experience we testify that if questions are not thus given and answered, there will usually be fittle previous examination of the lesson, and little interest in the meeting. On the other hand, the pastor should not examination of the lesson, and little interest in the meeting. On the other hand, the pastor should not make the exercise merely intellectual, or one only of question and answer, but should intersperse it with such anecdotes and illustrations as will impress the truths on the mind. The remarks under this head, apply with the most force to city pastors, who usually more neglect this duty than country pastors. In order to have time to examine the Sabbath School lesson and to have his soul thoroughly imbued with

School lesson, or something growing out of it, the theme of one of his public discourses on the Sabbath; sometimes by the way of an expository lecture and sometimes by the way of an expository lecture and sometimes by a sermon. A wise preacher will adapt his discourses to the state of his people's minds; and when he has brought the congregation to the study of the Sabbath School lesson, their minds will of course be on it, and will be prepared to follow a ourse of reasoning on the same subject. (See note No. IV.) If the preacher is laborious and faithful in the preparation of such a discourse, he need nev-er fear his people will be satiated with attending too But for the efficient action of that society neither Home nor Foreign missions would have advanced half way to the present point of their progress. So far from regarding that institution as in any sense a rival we regard it not soledly as a ball way to the soledly as a ball way to the present point of their progress. So far from regarding that institution as in any sense a rival we regard it not soledly as a ball way to the progress and the manner we have pointed out in our proposal and the soledly satisfied. And now, after spending a week in the manner we have pointed out in our proposal and the soledly satisfied. And now, after spending a member of their united wisdom from above to be a number of the soledly satisfied. School as shown in III and IV, and after hearing such a discourse from the preacher, can the truths presented fail of producing their effects? We are so sanguine on this point, that we believe when a of his Spirit upon us. church and pastor are brought to this state, they will enjoy such a continual prosperity as may be termed a continual revival. To promote this result, we will specify somewhat more minutely some additional duties of the pastor.

VI. It is his duty occasionally to visit the Sabbath

School; not to make long prayers or exhortations, but chiefly to manifest by his presence and watchfulness, his ardent desire for the success of the School. encourages the superintendent and the teachers and scholars simply to see their pastor among them; and hear from him, a very few pointed remarks. Stranger ministers, in particular, should always say a few words to the school; as it always adds suecess to a cause for those who have not had intercourse to have a union of views and feelings on the same subject.

It is his duty to visit in rotation the several or a fine opportunity to visit the distant parts of his parish, where he finds the people not only assembled, but their minds prepared for religious exercises. This affords a sufficient answer to the eighth proposed question, 'How much attention should a pasto sed question, 'How much attention should a pastor pay to Sabbath Schools in the city, not particularly connected with any church? If the school is established and sustained by members of his church, it is a part of his flock; and he should visit it, and hold reli-gious services; otherwise, it should be under the supervision of the city missionary, who should, in same manner, visit it. Schools both in the city and country which are conducted by members of dif

ferent churches, should be visited alternately by the pastors of those churches.

VIII. It is his duty to talk on the subject of Sabbath School and adult Classes in his intercourse with his people, both in his social visits, and in social meet-ings. If the church is not already calisted, he should ald not only convince their understandings that their growth in grace, their usefulness and happinesss requires them thus to associate, but by const seating it he should convince them that he is in ear-nest, and make them practically believe it. If any are disposed to discontinue the school during the win-er, he must convince them of the sin of it: tell them will be busy and preoccupy the ground with tares.

If they say the small children from a distance cannot attend, tell them to establish schools near by them, where they can attend. And if he cannot g parents neglect their children, not attending to the Sunday School lessons, he must talk to them-tell them not to rely too much on the Sabbath School.

the Sabbath School, by forming and conducting a class as proposed in No IV.

X. It is his duty to preach to the children; very frequently in his discourses he should address them particularly, in thoughts and language which are their own. In this work, ministers are often lamentably deficient. To know how to address children, the pastor should often meet them at schools fie must use to interest them. In all his public and social prayers he should never jurget in properties and social prayers he should never jurget in properties and social prayers he should never jurget in properties and social prayers he should never jurget in properties and social prayers he should never jurget in properties and social prayers he should never jurget in properties and grounded to the same with care the evidences bridge truth.

Reserve the scriptures also for the support of your religious feeling.

The word of God is quick and powerful, sharper than any two edged sword, piercing even to the di-

XI. In his intercourse with ministers and at their meetings, it is his duty to introduce the subject of Sunday Schools, and devise plans for their mutual improvement. Ministerial exchanges, should be so arranged that those who take the most lively interest in Sunday Schools or who have the faculty of interesting children, should once or twice a year visit every congregation and preach on the subject of Sunday Schools. In this way, the services of an agent may be dispensed with: Or, several churches may unite and send committees of laymen quarterly from school to school, and on return report the results; in this way, improvements will be spread from sults; in this way, improvements will be spread from school to school, and the cause greatly promoted,

school to school, and the cause greatly promoted, by mutual sympathy and co-operation.

Such remarks pointing out the duties of ministers might be much farther extended, but our limits and time forbid. As we announced at the outset, they are intended merely as hints; and our prayer now at the close, is, that Providence may so dispose of them, as to make them the means of pointing many pastors into such a train of reflection and action, as may result in the spiritual welfage of the characteristics. nay result in the spiritual welfare of the chi visits to Sabbath the rising generation.

Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder "WHERE ART THOU."

what was the state of the school, 'yet his conversation, and his brief remarks the next day in the School, showed that he was still its soul. We add then,

III. It is the duty of the pastor to make the Sabbath Schoollesson a subject of daily study, conversation, and prayer, in the manner pointed out in our previous numbers I. and II; which needs no further comment.

IV. It is his duty to meet the teachers and all those who are disposed to be present, including both parents and children, to attend a public recitation of the lesson during the week; if convenient, as early as Tuesday evening, or on Sabbath evening if the em-

their danger and put upon their guard. Among the strangers now among us, there are many who are professors of religion. I refer to those who come as legislators. Should they endeavor to hide themselves among the trees of the garden, in the midst of the excitement of secular business, or among the jostling crowd, it will not avail. Though they may plend that they come from different parts of the state for another purpose than representing the state for another purpose than representing the cause of their Redeemer, yet they may be assured that however they may hide themselves behind the political turmoils of the day, his eye is ever upon

em. Should any professing Christian feel that to be un-Should any professing Christian feet that to be un-known is a privilege, and therefore throw off those re-straints which guarded his life and conversation, in his lowe town, or village, or around his own fireside, let him remember that a voice is speaking unto him, saying "Where art thou?" Every Christian legis-lator, who when surrounded by all those distracting circumstances incident to a city life, finds himself tempted to fall into the current of worldliness, ought to listen to the voice speaking unto him, saying "Where art thou?" They are here for the purpose of enacting such laws as the well-being of th requires. Yet while they are thus engaged they should not forget to obey the laws of their God, and when there are some indications of the presence of God in the city, we would call upon all strangers residing with us, who love the Lord Jesus, to come out on the Lord's side, and pray for the outpouring

For the Boston Recorder. CALL TO CHRISTIANS.

Mg. EDITOR,-" Payson's Thoughts," which you noticed in a late Recorder. I find to be a very interesting and profitable little book. I was much struck with the following passage, as being very applicable to the state of religion in this city at the present time. If you can find room for it this week in the Recorder, you will oblige A CONSTANT READER. To Christians in the commencement of a Revival.

despairing you may be, the Master is come and calnot forget them. His language is, where is this, and that, and the other one, among my flock, who used to watch for the tokens of m used to which to be come at the sound of my voice? Why do they welcome my return, and rejoice in my prese Have they backslidden and wandered from my calleth for them. Say unto them, how long will ve go about, O backsliding people' return unto me and I will heal your backslidings. Are they tempted and distressed? Go and tell them that their High Priest and intercessor, one who has been in all points tempted like as they are, and who can therefore be touched with the feelings of their infirties, is come and calleth for them to spread the apptations and afflictions before him. Are the roe down with a load of guilt, and the weight their sins against me, so that they are ashamed to look me in the face? Tell them that I will receive them greciously, and love them freely. Are they carried away by their spiritual enemies, and bound in the festers of vice, so that they cannot come to welcone me? Tell them that I am come to proclaim deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bounds to rescue the lambs of my flock from the paw of the lion and the jaws of the bear. Are they oppressed with fears that they shall one day perish by the hand of their perish, and that none shall finally pluck them out of my hand. Are they slumbering and sleeping, in-sensible of my sensible of my approach? Go and awaken them with the cry, behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye

6. Make the scriptures your guide in religious octrine and your grand resort for the support of There are 'divers and strange doctrines' which

out; and take it not as particular guide, but a general course to be modified according to particular circumstances. Our object is to stir up our brethern in the ministry to good works; and if we lead them prayerfully to inquire, Lord what wilt thou welfare of their children. Again, if not already cause easily comprehended, nor because it seems to engaged,

IX. It is his duty, to preach to the church on this subject, and set them an example of engagedness in the Subbath School, by forming and conducting a class as proposed in No IV.

XI. In his intercourse with ministers and at their than any two edged sword, piercing even to the dividing assunder of the soul and spirit, of the joints meetings, it is his duty to introduce the subject of meetings, it is his duty to introduce the subject of meetings, it is his duty to introduce the subject of and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts at intents of the heart. (1) The power of the we of God when enforced by the Holy Spirit, has years past been gloriously illustrated in great rev vals of religion, which have blessed our churche and in which no buman instrumentality has been peculiarly conspicuous.

To secure the full effects of divine truth, all that

human instrumentality can avail and all that it ought to aim at, is, to place the truth in fair and glowing ght before the mind, that thus by the grae light before the mind, that thus by the gracious in-fluence of the Spirit the sinner may be convicted and renewed. There are many arts and accomplish-ments of men, such as eloquence of speech and art-ful management of public assemblies, which are often employed in persuading sinners to submit to God, and frequently with great visible effects. But we have afflicting proof of the tendency of such in-fluences when prominently exerted to mar the work we have affecting proof of the tendenty as fluences when prominently exerted to mar the work of the Holy Spirit. The truth, plainly, carnestly ingeneously declared, and not the arts of men, must be the instrument of conterting sinners and of crebe the instrument of converting sinners and or creating and sustaining religious feeling in the church. We are persuaded that, in seasons of great feeling, there are influences frequently exerted on the mind which are altogether independent of divine truth; which tend both to disqualify and indispose the people to consult the scriptures, and which produce states of feeling unfavorable in a high degree to the programent power of religion. The visible immestates of feeling unfavorable in a high degree to the permanent power of religion. The visible immediate effects of any measures are not conclusive proof that those measures are right. Experience has shown that the apparent progress of a good work may be attended by a powerful inder-current

Guard, brethren, against those influences which di minish your inclination to read and meditate is the HolyScriptures, which excite in your minds a longing for some power besides that of the word of God, which excite feelings of greater strength than purity;

of our path, that path will not be a shining hat shineth more and more unto the perfect 7. Entertain a tender regard for the order of the The churches in our connexion have certain rules

ne convenes in our connexion have certain rules ordant, in our view, with the tenor of the scriptures adapted to the circumstances of the church on the By these rules the exercises of our religious in order. Our churches receive no public teachers of religion, but such as have been examined and ap-proved by their more experienced brethren. Our women keep silence in the churches. The admission of apparent converts to full communion is usually deferred till opportunity has been given to test the reality of their conversion. We have taken from the instructions of Christ certain rules of discipline by which after unsuccessful efforts to gain an offending brother, we separate him from the church

Under these regulations our churches have inventitiers in remarkable hormony and prosperity; our congregations have been orderly and solemn; our ministers have enjoyed a most gratifying and profitable followship with each other; revivals of religion have refreshed and increased our churches, and the influence of these churches in the cause of

ruth and holiness has been extensive and good.
We should regard an interruption of this ordervith great regret, as tending to confusion and adverity. We deem it a matter of fearful responsibility for any man or body of men to attempt or to cowhich these churches have so long and so prosper-ously lived. The history of the church represents the most regular ecclesiastical bodies as the most prosperous and durable. The churches which have presented the firmest opposition to error, and the strongest defence of the faith once delivered to the aints, the churches which have extended their in-uence most widely into the world, are the church-s of the greatest regularity in their constitution and occedings. These are the churches most distin ished for sound faith, extensive knowledge of the iptures, fervent love among the members and

nternal prosperity.
early churches of New England, which gave their character to the country both in church and state, many of which, under their original organization, are still in existence, were proverbial for the strictness of their order. In our own county also, strictness of their order. In our own county also, than which no section of New England has been more happy in the union and prosperity of its churches, the seeds of order were early sown by athers in the ministry, whose praise is in all the churches, and you, dear brethren, have reaped, and

we hope your children after you will long reap the harvest which these fathers have sown. We trust, therefore, you will yield with great re-luctance to any material violation of the rules of order existing in our churches. It is upon you that the support of order mainly depends. A solemn re-sponsibility restsupon you. If you encourage un-qualified and unapproved teachers, such teachers parture from the apostolic directions to females in public assemblies, if you authorise the admission of all these disorders will gain currency among us and you must stand accountable for the troubles that It is our prayer and our hope that, in this you will suitably appreciate your responsihaving done all to stand.

(1) Hebrews iv. 12. (2) H Tim. lit. 16, 17.

Intelligence.

For the Boston Recorder SWITZERLAND AND FRANCE.

Extracts of a letter from the Students of the Evanuelical School of Theology in Geneva, to the Students of the Auburn Theological Seminary.

GENEVA, JULY 13th, 1833. The Students of the School of Theology, to the Students at the Auburn Theological Seminary. Dear fellow disciples, and brethren in the faith of Christ our hope! With lively gratitude to God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, we received your letter filled with encouragement and kind exhortation. The Committee of the Evangelical Society were highly gratified with it, and at the public anniversary meeting of the society which took place on God in a few years made the holy seed to grow, so the 9th of May, communicated extracts, much pleasactualty of adducing it to them, as an evidence of the Christian interest every where fourth his light into various parts of the world. This felt for the school of Theology which they have pious establishment continues to prosper. Its pupils founded in the name of the Lord Jesus, and in reliance on his glorious promises. From the bottom we grasp the hand of friendship that you reach to us

The students of the school are 15: Swiss, German, French, Dutch, and English. Though of different nations, and differing among ourselves on some mior points, we are all united by the bond of Christian charity; we all love one another because we are the disciples of the same Master, redeemed by the same Saviour, members of the same body, his who name you can be no strangers, watches over his said, "By this shall all men know that ye are my household with a paternal eye. disciples, if ye have love one to another." "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one anoth-

as political; of innovations in civil institutions, and the truths of the gospel. Yet do not suppose that of reformations, of conversions of heart to that God all this is done without opposition. The spirit of so long forgotten, especially in those countries where the gospel once shone with vivid brightness, but ever a breach is made in his empire, these also be whose splendor had been seen obscured by unbelief prepares, his batteries, and rushes with fury to reand ignorance of the word of God. Everywhere, in pel the armies of the Lord. Already, for the last our days, the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ seems to S years, he is ravaging the country by political work wonders. How specially evident is this from troubles which afflict the Christian's heart; the faithwhat has occurred in our city! What events has ful pasters who formed the great majority have been Geneva witnessed in her own bosom within fifteen driven from their posts, and have retired into the years! How many calls to bless and praise the Lord! city, where they unite their efforts with their breth-The church of Geneva was long sunk in the sleep of death; the pulpits silent on the essential and fundamental doctrines of Christianity, published generally, but a dry and cold morality; a deplorable indifference had seized the shepherds and the flocks; this spiritual lethargy had possessed all hearts; a fearful calm reigned all around. Such was, and uch would still be the state of this city had not God from the height of his gracious throne deigned to cast erful instruments, that he opposes with vigor to the a look of pity on this place, here to rebuild his ruined hosts of Jehovah : —but they shall be vanquished, for altars. The awakened churches of other countries the Lord is with his people. could not see without grief, the one which had been their mother church, sunk into such disgrace;—they prayed, they made efforts; soon their zeal and their cipline, no longer has any tie to bind it to the word faith were communicated to some from among the Geneva clergy; these raised aloud their voice, and another, and the pastors to their flocks, so that it

which came to disturb the fatal security in which she reposed, wished to enforce;-but it was too late:this very opposition had directed the attention of men to the matters of discussion, they began to read the Bible and the grace of God opened the eyes of many. From that moment the Kingdom of God has not ceased to make sensible advances; without enumerating them all, suffice it to name the formation of the Evangelical Society, which has become for Geneva a focus of light, and where zealous preachers, untrammeled by a consistory timorous and often intolerant, may declare the whole counsel of God; by its school of Theology which has been greeted by all true Christians with songs of joy, it will be able to extend in its turn into France and elsewhere the salutary influence of Christianity. But here are two institutions near by, and opposed to each other; the new school of Theology and the old Faculty;one reckons 33 or 34 pupils (this number, however, will be much diminished by the new ordinances of the "minister of religion and public instruction" in

Whole No. 940.

France, which require the French students to stand their final examinations and sustain their theses in the faculties of Strasburg or of Montauban); the other has only 15;-the one relies on the arm of flesh and on error,-the other sustained by the gospel and the truth, derives its strength from the aid of the Lord. The sincere Christian can have no doubt for which side victory will declare:-but to attain this result, brethren and friends of America, unite your prayers with ours in imploring the Ruler of all events to shed an abundant measure of his Holy Spirit on our professors and on us, that our light may shine before men, and thus multitudes be brought to the foot of the cross. The canton of Berne participates to a great degree

in the benefits of the Reformation. But the life of God is not inherited from parents. Countries peculiarly blessed by providence, may forget the truth they had received and fall back into darkness. God, therefore, from time to time raises up new laborers to work in his vineyard, and breathes a new life into the benumbed members of his church. It is thus that about a century ago, a faithful minister of the word, named Lutz, labored with zeal and success in this country. True, his name is not known in history, he is not spoken of in the world, but his glory is with God. Wherever any souls were enlightened, he exhorted these statedly to meet for mutual edification and encouragement, knowing that the power of Christianity consists in union and in prayer, These meetings still continue, and though fallen from their primitive state of life and zeal, many souls may there find, and do actually find a wholesome and abundant nourishment in the Lord. When the Lord shed his spirit so copiously on the canton of Vaud, the city of Berne also experienced its happy influence; many souls were then awakened and felt themselves urged to spread around them the truth they had themselves just acknowledged. Three years ago some students in philosphy conceived the desire of forming a religious tract society,-they communicated their plan to others, and a commit tee was appointed. They sent for tracts from Paris, some thousands were distributed; but they dared not act openly, for the Government was not favora ble to their views. Meantime it was soon perceived that the work of God could not be conducted by hu man policy and they took courage and established on a larger plan an Evangelical society, to be employed not only in the distribution of tracts, but in all ways calculated to promote God's Kingdom. The Lord favored the work of his children: nearly at the same time the old government was overturned, and that which succeeded proved tolerant and liberal; so that now this society can pursue its labors unrestrained and without fear. Meetings for edification are held every Sabbath:-communications have been had with the brethren scattered in the country to bring them to unite; -and to conclude, this society has received from the British Bible Society a deposite of Bibles and New Testaments, furnishing it the means of sending a hawker into the Catholic cantons around. Lastly, there has also been formed an Evangelical Society at Zurich:-and, in fine, the Lord in other parts of Switzerland is converting souls to himself, and thus preparing them for his heavenly kingdom. Yes, it is God who works all these wonders, and to him belongs all the glory.

Christianity also makes progress in the Northwest of Switzerland. The city of Basle, especially, forms a radiating centre, whence issue brilliant beams of light. You are acquainted with the Institute of Missions in this city, and its foundation. How has that this spark so faint and dubious at first has beare from 45 to 50 in number of their admission they are watched and followed with care for several months, to be assured of the reality and soundness of their faith, and also for decisive proof of their call; and if the trial in both these respects is not satisfatory, which rarely happens, they must then leave the institution. Order and peace reign there in perfect harmony :--it is apparent that there is but one spirit, that they all are of one heart and of one soul. The worthy superintendant of this institute, to whose But it is not in the Institute of Missions alone that

Christianity is found at Basle; it has penetrated into all quarters of the city; in every part its leaven is at You have well said, dear brethren, that the pre-sent age is an age of revolutions, religious as well Christian pasters and preachers who holdly proclaim ren to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. Meantime. themselves the servants of Satan. Immorality among the people is at its height and the remnant of the faithful worshipers of God groan under the weight of a cruel oppression. In the city the enemy is not without strength: he has here and there some pow-

The Protestant clergy of France having abandon-ed its confession of faith, and its Ecclesiastical disof God which would have united its members to one

said of it, " tot capita, tot sensus." There no religious opinion, from pure deism to the exalted mysticism, that has not a representaits bosom. It faculties of Theology (of Strasand of Montauban,) are but poorly provided professors; the pupils, who for the most part ce the Ecclesiastical state, only because they have an employment, and to insure a respectaovision, are in general trifling, full of a worldrit, little inclined to study, and some even abanhemselves to gross immorality. In most of the ories the sacred office of pastor is only ferred after a competition in which piety and slity are not at all regarded.

Still in the midst of this disorder God has not left self without witness. Some pastors raise a faith-I-voice which reaches the heart and leads souls ptive to Christ. From the four corners of this dom God seems to be breathing a new spirit, nich reanimates and quickens some individuals of at numerous generation sunk into a sleep of death. Societies which distribute in great abunce the word of God-the Religious Tract Socie--its Institute of Missions, its Evangelical society formed, give evidence that there is in this counwould seem in several respects abandon of the Lord, a leaven of Christianity which shall rvade the whole mass. Even among the Cathos here and there are found poor curates, who ithout being entirely delivered from papal bondage, et preach Christ and him crucified.

Our French Arians also have mutated meas of the doctrines of the Gospel. After making a mere creature of Christ, they have marred the doctrine of redemption, representing the death of Jesus, not as an expiatory sacrifice, but as the death of a martyr. They refuse also to admit the eternity of future mis-Dear friends and brethren! we must answer you quiry whether it would be practicable for you to They refuse also to admit the eternity of inture insery; they believe only in a temporary punishment, a sort of protestant purgatory, whence condemned souls will one day be released and share the happiness of the elect. They explain the new birth by the operation of the Holy Spirit, as only a change of conduct, a natural result of human powers. The other doctrines of revelation are also mutilated by our Socinians and Arians, and when their theologine and spend some time in our school preparatoby to preaching the gospel in France. We will ail your arrival with the utmost pleasure; -in antiipation we reach you the hand of fraternal hospitality .- Yet we ought to apprise you, that you will Christian designs. Our school has no power to procure ecclesiastical places in France, nor even in Switzerland. She takes no charge for the future provision of her pupils, but commits them to the hands of the Lord. She is not recognized by that governent as a national establishment for the education asf ministers, and were she so, like the old academy still she could do nothing in France on account of the "organic law of religion" (a law which deterrmines the relations of the church and state.)

Meantime, dear and beloved brethren in the Lord, let us watch, like the wise virgins;-let us pray, remembering the house of Israel, and especially the house of Aaron; let us pray to the Lord of the spiritual harvest, to thrust many laborers into the harvest, for it is white. We also commend ourselves to you, dear brethren, when you shall be at the foot of the Throne of the Father of mercies. on we shall be called to announce the glad tidings: O may the Lord grant that we may preach them in all their purity, that we may be in his church faithful ministers of his word, and sincere witnesses of his truth. Let us pray for each other that we may grow in the knowledge of the truth, and in holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord. Let us pray for each other that the bonds which already unite us may be more and more closely drawn, and that we may be able to say with all our heart, " I believe in the communion of the saints." May the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with us all!

(Signed) ALEXANDER CROTTEL, of Geneva. FERDINAND DELAFONTAINE, of Vaud, Louis Martin, of Vand, (and 12 others.

NEW YORK IN LIBERIA.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of the City of New York, Nov. 13, 1833, it was resolved to establish, with the consent and under the jurisdiction of the parent society a colony at Cape Mount, or some other suitable a colony at Cape Mount, or some other York. At a meeting on Dec. 13, the approbation of the parent society was officially made known. The following resolutions, with others, were then pas-

Resolved, That this Society (in connection with the New York State Society, if they will co-operate with us in the enterprise,) will, as soon as circumstances permit, adopt measures for commencing the said settlement, to be called New York.

lved, That the Rev. Rufus Spaulding be pointed as the special agent of this society, as far as his other duties will permit, for the purpose of as his other duties will permit, for the purpose of planting the new settlement—that he be directed to examine the country at Cape Mount and its vicinity, for the purpose of designating a suitable location for the settlement, and report his proceedings a early as practicable to this board; together with the country as to the following the country of the settlement of the following the settlement of the se

atements as to the facilities for commencing it.

Resolved, That Mr. Spaulding be requested to lire into the present condition, government a quire into the present condition, government an prospect of the Colony of Liberia, and report to thi Board, with a view of enabling it to spread such in ent of the cause.

Resolved. That this Society will not defray the

expense of conveying any emigrants to the propose colony, who will not pledge themselves to abstain from the use of ardent spirits and from trafficking in

them.

Resolved, That the importation of ardent spirits into the proposed settlement, (except for medical purposes) shall be rigidly prohibited; nor shall trade or trafficking in ardent spirits be allowed

therein.

Resolved, That in order to promote the interests of ne colonists, and the agriculture of the settlement, se colonists shall be located on the plan recommended and adopted by the Colonists. Maryland, for their proposed settlement at Cape

And whereas, from the representations made to us of the character of the Temperance emigrants understood to be now seeking a passage to Africa from Savannah, it would be desirable to obtain them as the pioneers of the proposed new settlement: therefore Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to enter into a correspondence to pages.

instructed to enter into a correspondence to ascer-tain whether it be practicable to make an arrangent to that effect Resolved. That should it be ascertained that the

Resolved, That should the discretiment that the Savannah emigrants referred in the preceding resolution, are willing to form the nucleus of the new settlement, then, and in that case, Mr. Spaulding be requested to make preparations forthwith for the reception of one hundred emigrants, at the location

reception of one hundred emigrants, at the location which he may select for that purpose.

Mr. Spaulding is a Methodist missionary to Liberia. The "Maryland plan" is, to "have cottages built for the settlers, previously to their arrival in Africa, and a portion of ground attached to each cottage, cleared and planted with rice, cassada and other vegetables. Each family will be placed in one of these houses, and a title will be made to them on their building a similar house, and clearing and planting the same quantity, which will in like manner become the home of a family of new emigrants. Thus will the original capital be perpetuated, and all new comers will have shelter and native provisions on their arrival."—The N. Y. Observer says, "the two teachers to every one hundred emigrants." ons on their arrival.

"the two teachers to every one hundred emigrants are not designed as instructors to the emigrants and their children merely, but also to the natives in the y of the settlement, thousands of whom are is to enter the schools as soon as they shall be vicinity of the settle

SCHOOLS IN LIBERIA .- A meeting of ladies inter-Schools in Liberta.—A meeting of ladies interested in the cause of African education was held on Monday at the chapel of the Beekman street church, and after addresses by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, and the Rev. Wm. Jackson, a society was formed for the establishment of schools in Liberia, and particularly in the new settlement to be called New York. The meeting was well attended by members of different religious denominations. It is agreed, we understand, that the funds raised in each church, for the support of the ministers and eiders of the churches. The meeting at Washington, Gn. seven years ago, was remarkable for the display of divine grace upon the inhabitants of that village, in which many members of the Synod took a lively interest. And there have been other meetings in which the spirit of God evidently accompanied the labors of his servants. But this was required for the display of feeling, of smiles in the necompanied the labors of his servants. But this was peculiar for the display of feeling, of emotion in the body itself. No description can adequately repre-sent it. Nor did any thing occur during the whole

teachers, shall be appropriated to the support of such individuals, as may be selected by the members of the society belonging to that church.

[N. Y. Obs.]

[N. Y. Obs.]

[N. Y. Obs.]

[Never did they enjoy so sweet communion with one another. Never did its members appear to UNITABIANISM IN FRANCE. been actuated, in all that was said and done, by the The following paragraphs from one of the letter

downward course, the same sympathy with infidels

and the same bitter intolerance of evangelical piety

Ecclesiastical history shows every where

is taken in the downward course of infidelity, he who takes it, is led in spite of himself to des still lower. Some disciples of Arius may pos

ill lower. Some disciples of Arius may poss-ave thought they could stop, after having redu

sus Christ to the condition of a mere creature, bu

Jesus Christ to the condition of a mere creature, out this hope fins always been vain. An urgent voice, the voice of an already misguided reason calls to them: "Go on! go on! thou hast rejected one doc-trine, and it is necessary to reject others! thou hast entered the path of error, and it is necessary to go

farther! go on! go on!" and the Arians,—like the unhappy beings whom Dante paints to us in his Hell

sitting in spiral circles which imperceptibly but ustantly lead them lower and lower—the Ariaus seend step by step till they find themselves at the

bottom of the abyss of infidelity.

Our French Arians also have mutilated most of

cal system is attentively examined, it is a mere empty shadow of evangelical truth. I have said above that the postors who adopt Pe-

lagian and Arian opinions, are numerous in France. This fact is unhappily too well established. We

close alliance with Socialianism. Not that our worldly men are generally Socialians; but they love

Socinian preachers, because these last resemble themselves much more than the Orthodox, because they amounce to them doctrines accommodated to their ruling habits, and, out of the church, do not

world, there exists a constant, deep, immutable, im

reproaches, calumnies and sneers upon the faithful servants of Christ, and the Socinians must have

the credit of being even more obstinate and more fiery than the infidels, in this war against the gospe

flatter the tastes and inclinations of the age. The

with the progress of the age, that they will preach a Gospel improved, purified by the progress of science and letters, that they will not make religion an instrument of discord in families, that they will pro-

asters only to bless, console, &c. It is very appa

ot whom they mean to flatter and whom the

rent whom they mean to flatter and whom toey mean to attack by such language. These preach-ers are very gracious and show wonderful gentleness towards the wicked, scoffers, infidels, and men whose religion comes only once a week and for an

or at most: but they resume all their rigidity, and

unch all the thunderbolts of their eloquence against e Methodists. When Methodism is the subject,

all their meckness disappears, and to brand it no language is sufficiently severe.

THE BIBLE CAUSE IN VIRGINIA.

of William M. Atkinson, Esq. of his agency since May last, in the service of the Virginia Bible So-

The following paragraphs are from the Report

The aggregate subscribed for the twenty thousand

The aggregate subscribed for the twenty thousand dollar effort is twelve thousand seven hundred and eight dollars and twenty five cents.

It has been, throughout, the study of your agent so to execute the trust confided to him, as to leave behind him a favorable impression. He would not have been willing for the sake of any sum which importunity could have wrung from the elenched fist of avaries, to haden the hearts of Christians in

importunity could have wrong from the clenched fist of avarice, to harden the hearts of Christians in Virginia, or to lessen their sensibility to the wants ist of avarice, to harden the hearts of

was to avoid personal solicitation, and indeed solici-tation of every sort. He assembled as many people as he could at every place he visited, and in as plain,

clear and strong language as he could command, expressed to them his views of their duty, drawn

from Scripture and the present state of the world. He then gave an opportunity of aiding in our great enterprise to those who felt it their duty and privi-lege to do so. He believes that even his immedi-

ext year again to present our own great enterprise

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.—We are gratified to learn from the Charleston Observer, that this synod has had an unusually pleasant meet-

ary Board to co-operate with the American Board in the great work of evangelizing the world, has excited great interest. While upon that subject on Saturday

never seen in any ecclesiastical body. The vote on the adoption of the constitution as a whole, was preceded by prayer and taken standing; and while standing, Bishop Heber's missionary hymn, "From

Dr. Leland was elected professor of Christian

Theology in the Seminary, "with much greater unanimity than was anticipated." The Presbytery of

Hopewell was divided, and a new Presbytery constituted, west of the Omulgee, called "Good Hope.

The Observer says:
"It was as it should be, a senson of refreshing to

sters and elders of the churches. The med

was unanim

The plan which he adopted

nounce no anathemas against any, that they

perishable hatred; but between th

otherwise, but can we refuse to

Between the gospel

world and So

ould wish it were

speak of religion.

ciety

of a perishing world.

unhappy

when one important doctrine of the Bible, and e-pecially that of the divinity of Christ is denied

is observable on both sides of the Atlantic :-

er doctrines soon follow in its train.

of the N. Y. Observer's French correspondent, ar CONVERSION OF A CATHOLIC VILLAGE. - We cop instructive, and deserve the special attention of the serious-minded among the Unitarians. The same

for November.
"The whole parish of Giesing in Bayaria, have etermined to conform the Protestant faith, in con-quence of continued misunderstandings for many ears past, with their Catholic rector; a determina-on which is said to have produced a deep sensation t Munich, the capital. We cannot approve of the notive by which they are said to be actuated, since same reason, in other circumstances, might turi mity into dissenters, and the pri a community into dissenters, and the principle is as latineable in the one case as it would be in the order. Possibly, however, this may be the motive attributed to these new Protestants by their enemies, and not that by which they are really influenced.

MISSIONARY STATISTICS .- In the American Quar terly Register for November, we find a long and elaborate summary view of foreign missionary ope-rations all over the world. From this view we rations all over the world. From this view we gather that the whole number is not far from 560. Of these considerably more than half, about 340, are supported by different English Societies, exclusions. sive of about a dozen supported by Scotch. The Germans support about 90, and the Americans about 420, nearly half of the latter being among the Indians of our own continent. The Jews have a few, and the French Protestants a few, and some are supported by individuals. The Catholics do not appear to be included in the estimate. Neither native " assistants" or their wives.

The Missionaries above named are distributed as follows:—In Africa and African Islands 84; Ceylon 30; Asia 137 (of which 120 are in India); Mediterranean countries 49; Indian Archipelago 11; Australia 10; S. Pacific 19; N. Pacific 22; West India Indians 59; Labrador 17; Gre [Mercantile Journal

styled, "The Central Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches of the State of New-York." Junisters and Caurenes of the State of New-Fork." Its limits embrace the counties of Cayaga, Onondaga, Madison, and Oswego. They have just published a circular, signed J. Hale, Moderator, and J. Chadwick, Clerk, setting forth "the reasons of its formation," and inviting the friends of religion emation," and inviting the friends of reagons cherally to a correspondence and co-operation. The reasons assigned are, a conscientious prefer-ace for the Congregational mode of government; the belief that "serious evils have arisen in this ection of our country and elsewhere, in consequence departure ' from this mode; the fact that man dividuals and churches are "afflicted and diss sfied "with other forms; the belief that such a body will tend to suppress a sectarian spirit," and that 'special efforts to promote ministerial union and he spread of the gospel," are demanded.—Western cinianism, there is many a method of making a treaty of peace. These two allies unite their forces to attack Orthodoxy; they mutually delight to cast

REHOBOTH, WESTMORLAND CO. PA .- A letter from Rev. N. H. Gillet to the editors of the N. Y server, dated Rehoboth, Dec. 25th says: The Lord hath graciously visited this portion of his vin I was providentially led to this place in the last where I found a month of July last, where I found a congregation destitute of the means of grace, and unhappily much divided. But the Lord in great mercy heard the prayers of his people, removed their difficulties in great measure, healed their backshidings, and gra-ciously revived his work among them. The Spirit ionsly revived his work among them, vidently began to move upon the hearts bout the middle of August. Some of egan to wrestle in prayer for a the salvation of souls, poping hearts were revived, backsliders were re ied, and the angels made to rejoice (as wa ooped) over one sinner that repented. A nunion the last Sabbath in August, two

s presence. he work gradually progressed till the last of Oc tober when we held a protracted meeting which continued four days. There was an increase of at-tention and solemnity in the congregation from the beginning to the close of the meeting: and a large were evidently awakened to a sense of their lost condition. How many, was not known at the time, as nothing like anxious seals were introduced time, as nothing like anxious scats were introduced, nor any public demonstration of religious feeling proposed. But the fruit has since been apparent to all. Though we have not been blessed with a rapid, powerful and extensive revival, yet it has been such as to gladden the hearts of Zion's mourners. arrest the attention of thoughtless sinners, turn the joyed a refreshing communion season, at which tin 30 were added to the church on examination. The good work, we trust, is still going on: the chu seem coming up to the help of the Lord, the gos-pel is heard with deep solemnity, and inquiry meet-ings in different parts of the congregation are well attended. We hope we may have an interest in

the prayers of our brethren at the east, In the church of Round Hill, where I labor a par of the time, there has been more than usual attention to religion, and 8 or 10 have been added to their mmunion. A protracted meeting is appointed that place likewise, and ministering brethren are engaged to assist us.

HUDSON, ORIO,-A protracted meeting of thirlege to do so. He believes that even his immedi-ate success in raising money, was greater than it would have been, if he had made the raising of mon-The Book, Onto.—A protracted meeting of thir-teen days in this place, closed on the 25th inst (Dec.) The meeting has been accompanied with the most manifest evidence of the divine presence. A great number have been brought to profess a hope of redemption through "Christ as the end of would have been, it he had made the raising of mon-er his main object. But the effect on the spirit of the people he has visited is comparably better. If he were required immediately to present another object of Christian benevolence to the church, or law for righteousness to every one that believe eth." And we have good encouragement to belie that they have begun right and will run well. T he would far prefer going to the very churches he has already visited, to laying it before any others of Your Agent will add only one more observation, but it is one which deserves our most serious consid-Congregation in the town. Not more than three or four of the students who were, previous to the meet

Maryland, for their proposed settlement at Cape Palmas.

Resolved, That this Society will furnish at least one male and one female teacher, of approved character and qualifications, for every one hundred emigrants who may be sent to the contemplated settlement.

A Result of Revivals in Virginia and North and the motions the most overwhelming with joy and thankfulness that sinners were saved, and Christ was honored and the Father glorified, and with awe struck hundled with a west than the arm of the Lord was made bare hundred was made hundred wa

The work of the Holy Spirit in a number of the The work of the Holy Spirit in a number of the churches in North Carolina, during the year just closed, was powerful—perhaps without a parallel in the history of the year. Many young men were brought into the Church, a large number of whom in the history of the year. Anany young men were brought into the Church, a large number of whom are seeking preparation for this responsible work. The bishops and elders of the churches in that State, that they have been stated rather below than above the truth. What your Agent has been permitted to see, and to hear, on this subject, confirms an opinion, which he had previously adopted from the declarations of Scripture and the dealings of God with larations of Scripture and the dealings of God with the third the seeking preparation for this responsible work. The bishops and elders of the churches in that State, are taking hold of this great department of Christian enterprise, and establishing seminaries for the education of their candidates. Never before were his church. It is, that liberal contribution, from right motives, for the spread of the gospel, and estimates the prospects of rearing an efficient of the prospects of the pros right motives, for the spread of the gospel, and especially for the circulation of the Bible, is a means of grace of great efficacy. the prospects of rearing an efficient ministry in the brospects of rearing an efficient ministry in the States so highly auspicious as at this time.

[Telegraph. ent ministry in these

BOSTON RECORDER. Saturday, Jan. 11, 1834.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM. The reader is requested, to look at the letter fro Ohio on our last page, for an example of just and wise legislation on the subject of licenses, with some reasons why the laws of Massachusetts in that regard should be materially altered, if not repealed. But we cannot think that any who have read the extracts from the 6th Report of the A. T. S. on legalizing the traffic, lately published in our columns, need to be convinced. That argument is absolutely conclusive and unanswerable. It is only necessary that the good people of this commonwealth should consider the argument, give it due weight, and act according to their honest convictions. The subject has attracted so much attention throughout the state, as to encourage the hope that something for the relief at least of those who are iniquitously oppressed--who have grog shops thrust among them against their will, by the county commissioners,-may be done during the present session of the legislature.

The state of Vermont has lately made a very honorable advance towards the true policy. A li-

cense law exacted at the late session of its Legislautes the justices of the peace, selectmen ture, constitu constables and grand jurors of the respective towns, a board of civil authority, to recommend and appro bate persons to keep inns and houses of public enter tainment, or to be retailers of ardent spirits within their respective towns for one year. From this board there is no appeal; so that the towns by their officers have the whole control of the matter, and any town, by putting the right sort of men in office, can have the law administered just as its inhabitants please. The board are not obliged to license any, unless the think it best. Two-thirds of the board have the entire power to take away licenses; and from their deion there is no appeal. One section puts an end to tippling at taverns on trust, Another is for the encouragement of Temperance Taverns; which are to be licensed for 25 cents, while other licenses may be charged as high as \$50. There are other sale tary regulations; but the above specimens are enough to show the tenor and spirit of the legislation. The important point is, that no town can hereafter be tyranized over, as some Massachusetts towns are by a foreign power; there are no commissioners to establish public noisances in opposition to the will of the people. We rejoice that a movement has been comme

ced, for the purpose of placing things among us on still better footing. If all true and enlightened pat riots do their duty, we may be emancipated soone than we have dared to hope. The Executive Com-mittee of the Essex County Temperance Society, which we may speak of without any invidious comparison, as one of the most active and efficient in the State—have appointed a Committee to prepare a me morial to the Legistature, praying for the repe of all laws authorising the sale of ardent spirits for the public good; and another committee, to prepare circular, soliciting the co-operation of the friends of Temperance generally in the effort, by forwarding similar petitions. Whatever may be thought of positive enactments for the restraint of such practices as intemperance, nothing can be more evidently right and proper than efforts on the part of all good men to procure the repeal of any such laws as are injurious to the health and prosperity, the morals and happiness, of the people

Monthly Concerts in Boston.

It may be interesting to strangers who are in Boston or the first Monday of the month, to know that the Monthly Concert is now observed in Park-street. Bowdoin-stree Salem-street, and Pine-street churches. The pastors are assisted, in the communicating of religious intelligencein Park-street by the Rev. Dr. Wisner, in Rowdoin-street by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, in Salem-street by the Rev. Mr. Greene, and in Pine-street by Mr. B. B. Edwards. In the churches of Salem and Pine-streets, the concert ha een observed for the year past; in Bowdoin-street, a commencement was made last Monday evening. The ollections at the three concerts, during the year 1833 in aid of Foreign Missions, amounted to sixteen hundred

REMINISCENCES OF A TOUR .- NO. 11 To the Editor of the Boston Recorder. JANUARY 8, 1934

My DEAR BROTHER,-Never have I so fully ap preciated the importance of systematic giving and loing for Christ's cause, as since my late tour Agency. The admirable plan recon mended by the American Board of Commissioners, and generally adopted in New England, is in my view the very best means for developing the energies of the chu in relation to Foreign Missions, that could have been devised. It will not, more than any other plan, put itself in operation, as some Christians seem to think and many more to wish. But with a warm-hearted. judicious Pastor, and active, self-denying collectors, a church may do more in this great and good work by the process in question than by any fitful and de sultory scheme whatever. Indeed so highly is the system approved by myself and by my brethren in one of the youngest Associations in this State, that al the claims of Christian benevolence are presented to our churches in this way. We do not exclude agents;-on the contrary we are happy to have them state the respective claims they advocate, with all earnestness, to our congregations. But we have found by a trial of four or five years that a contribution or subscription immediately following the appeal of an Agent, is not in the end the most success ful mode of gathering for the Lord's treasury.

In some of the Connecticut churches the business of periodical collection is carried to an extent, which ians in Massachusetts say to having a faithful collector call upon them once in six weeks through the year, in most instances after a warm-hearted appeal on the preceding Sabbath, from the pastor, concerning the particular branch of charity to be presented tha week? Yet in at least one Consociation this is done -and done punctually and faithfully -besides the Monthly Concert contribution, and other occasional pended on, for their proportion of the means of ni-ling the earth with the glory of God. If an auxilia-ling the earth with the glory of God. If an auxilia-bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am eration. It is, that the Lord in more than a dozen instances has seemed by gracious outpourings of his people, in "communicating," for the conversion of the world. Revivals already in progress seemed to receive a cause, from liberal oblation for our great cause, and churches which specified us by the co-operation of Ministers and lay brethren belonging to other cause, and churches and narmony." "I have a very pleasant most of those and narmony." "I have a very pleasant truth," the Rajah Rammohun Rey (who have been awakened have professed to pass from death to life. We feel our obligation to bless from death to life. We feel our obligation to bless from death to life. We feel our obligation to bless from death to life. We feel our obligation to bless from death to life. We feel our obligation to bless from death to life. We feel our obligation to bless too knows its proportion, and each collector his dubit, henceforth go enough, and religion enough, to be satisfied with speeches and pledges. One Auxiliary, in a rough and unpromising section of the state, finding their think you ought to be. And the feet the company of the control of the state, finding their think you ought to be. And the feet the control of the proportion, and each collector his dubuse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am glad to hear this. I am glad you have sense to have and narmony." "I have a very pleasant the mentioned to hear the think one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, and one of the best pews in it." Well, I am bouse, five hundred dollars, instead of six hundred as usual, determined to make up the lacking hundred and go given on the spot, and the delegates went home, charged with the duty of seeing their proportion of the remaining seventy ready for the Treasurer auxiliary resolved a year sixteen hundred,-thus going beyond their pledge by nearly one third of their former amount.

Nor should I omit to give my testimony to the our sister state on this score. Those whom I saw were not generally the Pastors of large parishes or having large salaries. Indeed the churches in Connecticut, if we except those in the river towns, and in the larger places on the Sound, are generally smaller and possess less pecuniary ability than is often supposed; at least than I had supposed. In Tolland and Windham Counties, for example, the congregations are almost without exception small. The towns are much subdivided. It is often said this Here then is a desirable opportunity presented for part of Massachusettts that there are two meeting- you to make a personal sacrifice in the way of urgouses in every town; but in one town in Windham county, containing about 2500 inhabitants, I found nine houses of worship, four of which are owned by orthodox congregationalists. Add to this, the disadvantages of a hard soil, and of the moral malaria coming accross that whole section of the state from Rhode Island,* and you will readily see that what is done for foreign objects must be done with patient want you to leave you pleasant church, and good and wise effort. This, the dear brethren in the mi istry are willing to make, and from their small salaries they give to the Lord sums which might shame the avaricious and the selfish in the church of God. They also preach upon the subject of Christian benevolence in a strain of carnestness, and with a frequency, which causes it to be regarded not as a strange thing, but as an every-day business to the Christian.

*It was in allowing to the evil influences from Rhode Island, that the venerable Dr. Aost of Franklin, in a half-century sermon preached two years since, remerked, "We have suffered much by emigration but more by immigration."

large family, gives more than many wealthy prosors,) at one of the meetings which I attended You have all observed, my brethren, that those heads of families whom God has blessed with nu merous children, are not less prosperous, and generally more so, than those who have few or none. It may be accounted for in this way: The former, knowing that their necessary expenses are large and ncreasing, avoid unnecessary ones; -- but the latter, being compelled to no such systematic economy, remain poor, while their neighbors with many mouths to fill, thrive in the world. We may see thus how it is that Christian charity has no tendency to make men poor. Not only has the cheerful giver the promised blessing of God, but by regarding the calls of benevolence as involving necessary and unavoidable expenses, he is led to save from unnecessary expenditures the means of meeting the other and higher claims." I have by no means done justice to the thought he presented; but I can truly say that his remarks caused me to reproach myself with having regarded the matter of Christian charity, more as an neidental expense, the amount of which must be regulated by circumstances, than as a necessary and unavoidable expenditure, just as much as the purchasing of clothing for myself and of bread for my And yet no reasoning is necessary to establish the act. The heart of a redeemed child of God. purchased with the blood of Christ, cannot refuse to admit that giving to the Lord is one of his necessary

Oh when will the church understand this great subject? When will the cause of God take its own proper place, the first place, in their hearts? When will they learn to live, labor, plan their business, and make their wills, under the all-absorbing npression of duty to Christ, and to the souls for which He has died?

Then, money will be ready by millions, and men thousands; --- agents may go and preach the Gospel to the heathen;--the curse of withholding will rest no longer on the church :- God will be glorified. the gospel preached, men saved, and heaven filled.

The Lord hasten it in His time, and His shall be the glory forever! Thus saying, I take my leave of overcome the hindrances at you and your readers, at least in my capacity of Yours, in Christian love. mission agent.

For the Boston Recorder. CITY MISSIONS .- NO VII.

I present in this number one more consideration n favor of conducting city missions in direct reference to permanent congregations.

Reason 8. This system will give to brethren in the churches a desirable opportunity for personal self- He should be "apt to teach," never we denial and personal improvement. The plan, as it has been seen, contemplates a small

organized church on every spot in the city where there is a missionary, - a church capable of managing all its own concerns. If the city needs three, or five, or ten missionaries, then three, or five, or en, such churches are to be organized as an integral part of the system. The system, therefore, looks directly to existing churches for men as well successive visits to the school from Sablath as money to carry on its operations. Upon the young, the enterprising, the active, those who wish for a should soon see a great change in the wider field for personal effort, and usefulness, and by the scholars in the lessons and other improvement, it presents a call.

The fact is, that in about all our city churches there lies at present a vast amount of unimproved distinct and avowed purpose of acquire talent,-of intellectual and moral energy compara- This end is contemplated in all the are tively dormant.-I mean that our churches are bles- at the commencement of his career; an sed with very many young men possessing piety, subsequent progress it is readily kept in talent, judgment, perseverance,-every thing in never for a moment lost sight of. In ever fine, that constitutes the elementary principles of he makes, in every purchase or sale, the character; and that, connected as they are with old- gain, is the matter which interests him a er, and more experienced, and wiser brethren, these sively. Nor has he a doubt or misgiving elements of character are not drawn out, and of result. course are not improved as they might be, and his end and acquire wealth; and where would be, under other, and to them more favorable is wisely undertaken and wisely condu circumstances. The very deference that is always usually crowns the enterprize. properly due to age and experience prevents them n rising into that measure of influence and gen- business, nobler in its character and mo eral usefulness of which they are capable. We its results; and if to insure success in have scarcely a church that would not spare mem- affairs of trade, it is necessary to pursue bers enough for one, two, or more, of the churches intenseness of purpose the end procontemplated, without sustaining any perceptible, more so in winning youth to the Saviour diminution of strength. But while the loss to the his charge to Jesus; to insure them by original church, would be hardly known, the meas- a happy heaven; to educate his scholar ure would confer lasting benefits upon those who is the blessed aim of the faithful teacher should be set off for the new organization as well he cherish doubts and fears for the res as on the general cause. " Men are made by cir- labor in such a way and with such file cumstances," is a remark as true as it is trite, fear would cause uneasiness among some of our and as true in the religious world as any where could" to fit his scholars for heaven; evangelical professors. What would some Christ- else. It is, in all cases, action, and action under felt that we shall never hear from him the responsibility, that gives tone and muscle to intel- cannot interest my scholars in their lelectual and moral character. Upon "young men deed who ever heard of such a teache and strong," then, I call, to address themselves to of success? this great work-a work connected as it is, with their own personal improvement and usefulness: with the best good of men and the glory of God.

But do you shrink back from meeting the person al sacrifices involved in this course? Do you begin calls. The result is, that these churches are to be de- to say, "I have an excellent minister, and hate to annual contribution for Foreign Missions to be but not one of those restless, uneasy, fault-finding not one of those restless, uneasy, fault-finding
Christians, that we sometimes meet with, is just
what I am very glad to know. You are therefore, the next year to seven hundred. Thirty dollars were the very man we want for this enterprise. It is not to a spirit of disaffection and discontent in the

We do not want men for this service who should be prompted to engage in it from such a spirit. No. ago, to double their subscription. They had given The spirit to which we look, and on which we deseven hundred dollars,-the past year they gave pend, is a spirit of enlarged, and comprehensive, and self-denying benevolence. We call upon brethren to break away from their present pleasant connections and embark in this service, that they may turn good spirit and useful example of the ministers in their own resources and efforts to a better account, and do more for Christ and the souls of men than by remaining as they are. Dear brethren, we have something more to do for the world we live in, than merely to get a good hope, and a good church, and good minister, and a good pew, and keep them. No man liveth unto himsetf."

The world is yet to be converted to God, and the work cannot be done without much personal as well as pecuniary sacrifice on the part of Christians. ing forward this great work. Do you see the misonary toiling amid burning sands or polar frosts, for the sake of converting the world? Do you admire the spirit that actuates him? Do you extol the personal sacrifices he makes? Come then and show the same spirit-and take a part in the same work, minister, and good pew, and go over the way into an unpretending chapel, or hall, to worship, for the sake of converting the world. But do you say, I will give money,-\$10, \$20.

\$50? That is well, but your Master wants more,wants wourself-your person, and cannot do without it. "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is

will either take them away, or er for it is an everlasting law of his govern "the willing and the obedient shall eat

I have one more reason to offer in fan system proposed, but must defer it to

flagration of Moscow, for "place likely to times as many as would be likely to atten

For the Boston Re SABBATH SCHOOLS. In what way can Teachers most nicees

enough, &c.

est their scholars in their Lesun It has been said of parents that they selves what they wish their children to may be said with equal truth of Sabb Teachers, that they must do themse wish their children to do. Shall teach mit their lessons in order to induce their do so? They should at least make the fectly familiar with it, by patient stud may be prepared to interest and prof pils. How unreasonable is it to expect who are not competent to form a corn the importance of the study, to commit to memory, while the teacher his immortals placed under his care, whom he itly promised to guide in the way to he ly gives the lesson a moment's attention week!

When two sessions of a school are held bath, as in the cfty, it is wise to spend a the afternoon in going over, with the s lesson for the next Sabbath; noticing po ticular importance, and giving such fam trations and explanations to the pupils, as the subsequent task of learning the tively easy and pleasant.

If parents show no disposition to the teacher by inducing their children to lessons, it is a strong reason for frequen the teacher. He will, by perseverane an entire want of co-operation on the par rents in their children's learning the teacher has much to try him, but yet he teacher unless he is ready to over and if there is no other way of securing he will probably meet his class during the mutual study of the sacred volume. minds are volatile and require variety. ers should have enterprize and ingenuity variety in the style and manner of his work.

practice of some teachers, who think it is for the scholars to learn the lesson, pr get the ideas it contains. This last done, but the other should not be left un

If teachers in Sabbath Schools would themselves an end to be accomplished : " bath, they would never lose sight of a The merchant commences his bus

A Sabbath School teacher is called to may be said of him at last, " He hath do

"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH. A writer in the Dublin Christian E ome remarks on the published account annual meeting of the British and For

Association, says:-" A Member of the Committee sociation, that as one instance truth," the Rajah Rammohun Roy the " triumph of truth"---truth then Christianity. Poor truth! She triumphs to but is obliged as often to take new sha

A curious illustration of the natural affi the company he keeps.'

The National Anti-slavery Soc It is to be boned that the formation may lead to the prevalence of more and better feelings among the adherent called Anti-slavery party. President Lot mouth College, in a letter signifying his of the office of Vice President, says

In a conversation with Professor Su ago, I was happy to find that we agreed views of this subject. It was our impress the best men in the country were by wisely in regard to slavery; and the of intemperate journalists, who, ho intentions, we could not regard as jud they would assume ground of their upon general principles, and with a be they should effect a wide and permanen

that " a certain class of intemperate jot i. e. the Liberator, Emancipator, Geni perance, and others of kindred principle on this subject-are no longer to be con true representatives of the Anti-slavery ! either the "ground" they assume or the they manifest.

PROTRACTED MEETING IN NEW YORK. esting protracted meeting has been held last two weeks, in the Presbyterian char mine street, (Mr. Downer's) and a good have professedly renounced their s themselves to the Lord Jesus Christ. is already stopped.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON .-- The lab your reasonable service," And if it is your duty to do this, depend upon it you will have little or no Temperance Society, in forming auxiliaries

te two thousand NISM OF PHI entitled " Decl e," in the last nur Diserver, is deve ory of the "rights it to the points ditionists and the nd absurdity of th

d upon, is ably and ication of the argu slavery agitated i quite satisfied with Declaration of eur to the subject h well-timed. atifying evidence ht by a recurrence aneously with Rev. J. Tracy's S zation Society

mental error of

s is exposed more

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and force, and w

principles with th NEW PUBLIC es on General Liter the Royal Institution lowtgomery, Author New York, Harper a atgomery is not th ers of taste and crit and generally richly stored with th long study of an art epraved than that style is lively ac ious principles an ; and altogether his with uncomman introduced into a as Harper's Fami 5th volume.

Note Book of a Cou Note Hook of a Con arper and Brothers. ies of Tales writte all with a large mixt sholy, and intended to ance with the princip use of mourning th iction then is ours.

are the trees who is hile blustering winds druftle all their curi

nal and Letters from vely and amusing tres, balls, dress nected with the ter, than we should as been so long enge to become what the ctionary of the most

ifth edition of this bas appeared. It has ons in Greek; a Fa . Dwight thinks the e the Latin, or the Europe; that it show and written language, a and speaking it should be Europe; that it show ess of learning it, fro ocess of learning it, from the Old Jersey Captive; of Thomas Andros ley) on board the Old to 1781. In a series of

n interesting parrative h is sufficiently indic ly Sabbath Note Book, Family, and Public W. for the year 1834. Box lank forms of Sabba day School Libraries.] stian's First Catechist

This begins with the jah, and embraces t n that time to its close d Girl's Library. The Christian Rule of A

It is known that Mr. his Essay is a statem esstrong arguments: were expressly forbi nt dispensation-tha irit of allegiance to Cl ce of New Testame ntially hinder the wor produce apostacy in t ot rationally be expect ness-that they great! ous partner from ever the united testimor ages is against themohibited in the New dudes with answers marks respecting the ferent classes of perand Christian spirit, a

Annals of Education om the January nur half of the number of o for, and that the effort courage the hope th the month closes be o

ntion of whom it m

CHANGES, -The Ch for want of support, ferred to M'Dowell's subscribers are to be gelist.-The Daily began the year on a provements.-The Ge er with the other pay fice) has gone into the -assumes the title Genius of Temperan it has taken on the st tion. The discussion at the suggestion of the ir interested friends. it understood that be tion,-the transfer I pecaniary claims on it wholly in their Hines are no longer

stifying evidence that the public mind is by a recurrence to first principles, that ously with this article in the Ob-Rev. J. Tracy's Sermon before the Verzation Society reached us; in which the ntal error of the northern anti-Colois exposed more briefly, but with great nd force, and with a more satisfactory n of documentary proof of the identity of inciples with those of the French Ja-NEW PUBLICATIONS.

intished: and if

se of acquiring prope ght of. In every bar

faithful teacher: nor lars in their lesson

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nstance of the "trium mmohun Roy (who was ady been cited as an examp th," by men of no less The pure Hindoo talk ple of the "tri-is Vedantism. T instance of the " of the "triumph of tri A " Mer She triumphs thre to take new shapes

on of the natural affin

Anti-slavery Society t the formation of this Soc alence of more correct in ong the adherents of the ty. President Lord of Da ter signifying his accep resident, says:

th Professor Smith som nd that we agreed in our it was our impression that stry were beginning to reas-y; and that leaving a cert sts. who, however benevol-

intemperate journal nancipator, Genius of To kindred principles and n longer to be conside the Anti-slavery public, they assume or the

ng is New York.—An ting has been held duri Presbyterian church it ner's) and a goodly se inced their sins and A Jesus Christ. One dis [Econgs]

Boston,... The labors in forming auxiliaries in

There are now four lectures a w lite two thousand names

OBINISM OF PHILANTHROPY. icle entitled "Declaration of America e," in the last number of the American

itionists and their opponents.

ion of the argument to the questions

lavery agitated in the Liberator, &c.,

things to which we do not assent. ite satisfied with all the writer's strict-

Declaration of Independence. We or to the subject hereafter. The article

tgomery is not the profoundest of writer

and generally an instructive one. His

yle is lively and attractive; his moral

produced into a series so extensively cir-

as Harper's Family Library,-of which it

ies of Tales written with a good deal of

with a large mixture of the afflictive and

oly, and intended to act upon the reader in

nce with the principle that it is better to go to ise of mourning than to the house of feasting.

ustering winds destroy the wanton bower,

and Letters from France and Great Brit-

and amusing book; -but with more in it

come what they ought to be.

nary of the most important names,

inctively a Baptist work.

of learning it, from the first.

is sufficiently indicated by the title. Sabbath Note Book, containing Minutes

balls, dress, &c. &c. and less on top

ed with the formation of mind and than we should have expected in a lady een so long engaged in assisting American

found in the Holy Scriptures. Intended for Sunday School Teachers and Bible Classes.

MALCOM, A. M. Boston, Lincoln, Edmands

es, and with various improvements in the

ns in Greek; a Familiar Introduction to the

Dwight thinks the Greek ought to be studied

Curone: that it should be studied as a spoken

written language, and therefore that writing

aking it should be a prominent part of the

Old Jersey Captive; or a Narrative of the Cap-f Thomas Andros (now Pastor of the church s) on board the Old Jersey Prison ship at New 1781. In a series of Letters to a Friend, suited to

ith and confidence in a particular Divine Provi-Boston, William Pierce. ing narrative,-the object and tenor of

y, and Public Worship, the Sabbath School, year 1834. Boston, William Peirce.

Blank forms of Sabbath employments, to be filled as to be a convenient record for year.

y Evenings; or an Easy Introduction to the fithe Bible [designed for Sunday reading and School Libraries.] By the nuthor of the Infant's First Catechism. Part III. New York, J.

begins with the last scene in the history of

and embraces the Old Testament history

at time to its close. It is No. 18 of the Boy's

The Christian Rule of Marriage. An Essay by How-an Malcom, A. M. Boston, James Loring. It is known that Mr. Malcom declines officiating

riages between believers and unbelievers

Essay is a statement of his reasons. He ad-

spensation-that they are contrary to that allegiance to Christ, which is the very es-

hinder the work of sanctification, and tend duce apostacy in the professor-that they can-

of New Testament obedience—that they es-

rationally be expected to result in conjugal hap-

s-that they greatly tend to prevent the irreli-

partner from ever being converted to God-

the united testimony of great and good men in all es is against them—and that they are expressly

bited in the New Testament. The Essay con-

des with answers to several objections, and a few

arks respecting the bearing of its principles on

Annals of Education .- It is gratifying to learn

om the January number of the Annals, that one-

half of the number of copies on hand are subscribed

for, and that the efforts and success of its friends

encourage the hope that the publication may before

CHANGES. - The Christian Soldier is discontinued want of support, and its subscription list trans-

ferred to M'Dowell's Journal.-The Rochester Ob-

different classes of persons. It is written in a candid

and Christian spirit, and deserves the very serious

tention of whom it may concern.

the month closes be out of danger.

Girl's Library.

he Latin, or the modern languages of south-

age as a living tongue. By THEODORE. Springfield, G. and C. Merriam.

appeared. It has also been altered so as

fliction then is ours.

Ordained, Dec. 24, as Pastor of the Congregational church and society at Byfield, Rev. Henry Durant. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Picket of Reading.

On Wednesday, Jan. 1, Mr. Benjamin Ober, of Beverly, was ordained as Pastor of the First Church and Society in West Newbury. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Brangar of Daysers. Observer, is devoted to an inquiry into man of Danvers.

Installed, Dec. 25, as Pastor of the Congregationa church in Amberst, W. P. (late Mr. Washburn's) Rev M. T. Adam. Scrmon by Rev. Dr. Penney of North ory of the " rights of man," and the apit to the points at issue between the and absurdity of the principles that the d upon, is ably and triumphantly shown.

Installed, Dec. 4, as Pastor of the 4th Congregationa hurch in Springfield, Rev. ABBAHAM C. BALDWIN ermon by the Rev. Dr. Taylor of New Haven.

The Rev. C. C. CUYLER, D. D. late of Poughkeep-sie, has accepted the call of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadolphia to become their pastor. The new meeting house in Northampton erected for the use of the Edwards Church and Society was dedicated on the 24th ult. Sermon by Mr. Todd, the pastor.

the 24th uit. Sermon by Mr. Todd, the pastor.

The new, neat, and well-finished meeting-house lately erected by the Congregational church and society in Tisbury, on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost on the 19th of Dec. The Dedicatory prayer was Ghost on the 19th of Dec. The Dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Poor; and the Rev. Orin Fowler of Fall River read select portions of scripture and preached the sermon from Haggai, 2d, 9th. 'The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts.'—The fact that this new house was regarded on the year, sort, where the former, box had stood erected on the very spot where the former house had stood for one hundred and fifty years, in which the Mayheus had labored long and successfully; connected with the fact that the grave of the Rev. John Mayhew, who died fact that the grave of the Rev. John Mayhew, who died in 1688—145 years ago, is within three rods of the pulpit, gave great interest to the occasion.—After the services, which were solemn and appropriate, were concluded, there were pews enough sold to defray all the expenses of the building, and ten pews remained in the hands of the society, to be rented or otherwise as they please.

[Communicated]

es on General Literature, Poetry, &c. de-the Royal Institution in 1830 and 1831. By ONTGOMERY, Author of the World before the NewYork, Harper and Brothers. The meeting house recently erected by the Evangelical Society in Norton, was solemnly dedicated to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, on Wednesday the lat inst. Rev. Mr. Beard read selections of Scripture; Rev. Mr. Malthy of Taunton offered the prayer of Dedication; Rev. Mr. Storrs, of taste and criticism; but he is always thly stored with the fruits of various reada numon outered the prayer of Dedication; Rev. Mr. Storrs, Secretary of M. M. S. preached the sermon; and Rev. Mr. Cobb of W. Taunton offered the concluding prayer. The day was fine—the second by study of an art that he loves; his taste aved than that of most writers now-aday was fine—the assembly large and solemn—the music of the choir appropriate and well sustained—and the language coming from the eye of the multitude was, " It is is principles and feelings are pure and and altogether his volume is one that we with uncommon pleasure. We are glad

of the chair appropriate and well sustained—and the language coming from the eye of the multitude was, "It is
good to be here."

The Standard of the cross is once more erected in this
ancient town. May it never fall again. It has not even
the appearance of "might and power" to sustain it—but
the Spirit of God will not suffer it to be thrown down, as long as the same prayers continue to be offered and the same self-denials submitted to, that have reared it on its present elevation. The sympathies of sister churches have been called out already, and they will be needed still—nor will they be unrewarded by Him who walketh amid the golden candlesticks. [Communicated. amid the golden candlesticks. [Communicated.

On New-Year's day, the Church recently erected in the West Parish in Gloucester, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. Sermon, from James 1, 22; by Rev Mr. Cleaveland, of Salem.

Foreign

"THE FALLING STARS."-It appears from the an nexed paragraph, that the phenomenon of the "Falling Stars" was seen also in Mexico, and if we can credit the accounts, exhibited appearances even more extraordinary than were noticed here.

Mexico, Dec. 1 .- By letters from Monterey, (New Mexico, Dec. 1.—By letters from Monterey, (New Learn), we learn that on the 13th ult. there was much excitement in that town, in consequence of stars having been seen like so many suns, and a torrent of fire having been discharged from the extremities of the atmosphere, taking a northerly direction. The papers have announced the occurrence of other igneous phenomena in other parts of the republic. In Monterey the ignorant part of the population attributed the phenomenon to the indignation of ulation attributed the phenomenon to the indignation heaven, on account of the decrees abolishing civil of tion for the fulfilment of monastic vows and for the

via Philadelphia to the 21st ultimo, at which time the As-sembly of the Island had been engaged for several days in sembly of the Island had been engaged for several days in discussing the emancipation subject. An amendment had been proposed by Mr. Watkins, providing for the immediate emancipation of the slaves, on receiving the amount of compensation granted by England, which was advocated be several members, as being far preferable to the apprenticeship system; but the amendment was finally negatived. In offering the amendment the mover said—

"To me the evils of the proposed apprenticeship appear perfectly insuperable. Even now the cultivation of Januaria property, searcely definys its contingencies, how

Jamaica property, scarcely defrays its contingencies, how is it to be expected then to pay, when more than a fourth of its resources in labor is abstracted. How is the planter to secure the extra labor of his slave? The wants and comforts of that slave are to be supplied to him, and yet it is expected that he will labor, as if impolled by the spor of necessity which urges on the free man to his task. The appointment of the special justices is a gross insult to the people of this Island, persons hot only strangers to our manners and customs, ignorant of our laws, and if we may judge by their former callings in life, of every law, are sent out to adjudicate on the intricate relations arising out of the apprentice-hip plan. But not content with recognising these justices, the bill before the house arms them with the most inquisitorial powers, striking at every principle of civil liberty, fee increase is given to these. er to secure the extra labor of his slave? cogning trees parties, the not belower, striking at every principle of civil liberty, free ingress is given to them at all times into every part of a property and an unlimited power of summoning whom they please before them."

Domestic.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Both Houses chiefly occupied still with the Deposit uestion,—and so likely to be for a long time to come.

The following joint Resolution has been introduced by

1r. Kent:—
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Represente tives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the average States.

Essay is a statement of his reasons.

Strong arguments; such as, that such marriastitution:

When a bill, which, having passed the Senate and
When a bill, which, having passed the Presi-When a bill, which, having passed the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be returned by the President of the United States, with his objections, upon the reconsideration thereof, a majority of all the members elected to each House shall again pass such bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, it shall become a law, and the requisition of two-thirds in such case, according to the existing Constitution, is revoked.

Charter of the Grand Lodge.

On the second day of the Session Mr. White of Boston resented a memorial from the Grand Lodge of Massachu etts, surrendering their charter. As it is a subject of much interest and may give rise to considerable discussion,

much interest and may give rise to considerable discussion, we copy the concluding paragraphs:—

Although your memorialists had observed, in the proceedings of a former Legislature, that certain citizens, professing to be jealous of the powers conferred by our act of incorporation, or of the manner in which they were exercised, had applied for a repeal of it, we had received no formal notice of any measure for that purpose, until a few days ago, when a circular, purporting to be a copy of a Memorial to your Honorable Body, was addressed and hauded to all the principal officers of the said Grand Lodge, by a sheriff. The ultimate object of this petition seems to be a revocation of the act of incorporation of the Grand Lodge. On the face of it, however, is sprend out a series of direct charges and scandalous insinaationa against the principles and practices of that corporation. But, as they are true or supposable, only as a faithful representation of the spirit and proceedings of those who originated them, a due regard to the blamelessness and respectability of the said Grand Lodge, as well as a personal sense of self-respect, alike admonish your memorialferred to M'Dowell's Journal.—The Rochester Observer is discontinued for the same reason, and its subscribers are to be served with the N. Y. Evangelist.—The Daily Mercantile Journal of this city began the year on a larger sheet and with other improvements.—The Genius of Temperance (together with the other papers published at the same office) has gone into the hands of Rev. C. C. P. Crosby—assumes the title of The Moral Lyceum and Genius of Temperance—and abandons the ground it has taken on the subject of slavery and Colonization. The discussion of these last topics "is waived at the suggestion of the former proprietors, and other interested friends." Mr. Goodell wishes to have it understood that he was not a party to the transaction,—the transfer having been made by those whose pecuniary claims on the establishment had placed it wholly in their power. Messrs, Goodell and Hines are no longer connected with the paper.

was derived.

Finally, that there may be no misunderstanding of this matter, either in the Legislature, or among our fellow eitizens, we beg leave to represent precisely the nature and extent of the surrender contained in this Memorial. By divesting itself of its corporate powers, the Grand Lodge has relinquished none of its Masonic attributes or prerogatives. These it claims to hold and exercise independently alike of popular will and legal energine treets. ject of public jealousy, however unfounded; nothing is further from their intentions or from their convictions of duty, than to sucrifice a private institution for social and benevolent purposes, the interests of which have been entrusted to them; in order to appease a popular excitement, of which that institution may have been the innocent occasion.

JOHN ABBOT! Master.

ELIAS HASKELL,

BENJ. B. APPLETON,

Wardens. or me town of Nantucket praying an alteration of the l appointing County Commissioners, so as to exempt the habitants thereof from the jurisdiction—of Quartan Su and others, for a revision of the license law—of the Weester County Agricultural Society, for further aid from State.

BENJ. B. APPLETON, § Natachi.

of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Mr. RUGGLES of Troy, said the memorial of the Grand
Lodge contained charges against a certain portion of the
House and of the community, saying that it had been
slandered and abused. He, as one of the Anti-Masonic
party, was ready to meet those charges, and should demand an investigation. He moved that a Committee be
appointed to investigate the charges made in the memorial
against that party; but at the suggestion of Mr. Hilliard
of Cambridge, withdrew the motion for the present, at the
same time declaring his intention to renow it at a future
time.

On Friday, the Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS was che sen Chaplain of the Senate for the current year. On the first bullot Mr. Robbins had 7, Mr. Blagden 7, Dr. Wainright 1, Mr. Crosby, 1. On the second ballot Mr. R. had 9, and Mr. B. S.

A Chaplain for the House was elected on Tuesday A Chaplain for the House was elected on Tuesday. Whole number of votes, 473. A choice, 237; E.T. Taylor, 190; G. W. Blagden, 105; T. Whittemore, 71; H. Malcolm, 36; E. Gannet, 32; W. Croswell, 23; Dr. Wainwright, 2; J. Walker, 2; J. B. Heames, 1; T. Metcalf, 1; blank, 1. The second ballot resulted thus. The whole number of votes was 417—necessary for a choice 209. Rev. E. T. Taylor had 258, George W. Blagden 97, Thomas Whittemore 37, E. L. Gannett 8, Wm. Croswell 7, Abner Kneeland 1, H. Malcom 1. Edward Taylor 5, J. Q. Adams 1, and 2 blanks.

Senators.

Senators.

The vacancies in the Senate were supplied as follows:
Suffolk—John Cotton, George Blake.
Essex—Gideon Barstow, Samuel Merrill, Josiah Newhall, William Nichols, Jesse Kimball, Robert Hoope

un. Middlesex-Nathaniel Austin, Nath'l. Wright, Danie

Middlesex—Nathaniel Austin, Nath'l. Wright, Daniel Shattuck, Sidney Willard, Elisha Cuttler.

Plymouth—Artemas Hale, Issac L. Hedge.
Nantucket—David Joy.

Hampden—Pattrick Boise, James Byers.
Berkshire—Edward Stevens, Thomas B. Strong.
The votes in these elections determined the political character of the Legislature, as follows:—Senste, 33 National Republican, 6 Antimason, 1 Jackson. House, National Republican, 297, Anti-mason 135, Jackson 126.

tional Republican 297, Anti-mason 135, Jackson 126.

Do Saturday, the Committees on the votes for Governor and L. Governor, reported the whole number for Governor, 62,474; choice 31,238; J. Davis, 25,149; J. Q. Adams, 18,274; M. Morton, 15,493; S. C. Allen, 3,459; scattering, 99. For Lieut Governor, whole number, 61,374; choice, 30,688; S. Lathrop, 15,692; J. Fowler, 14,818; W. W. Thompson, 2,962; Scattering, 214.—Votes for Governor from Pers, E. Hampton, Norwich and Salem, rejected; also those for Lt. Governor from Norwich, Lanesboro, and Salem.

On Wednesday, the House of Representatives, pro-On Wednesday, the House of Representatives proceed-to ballot for two persons, out of the four having the high-est number of votes for Governor and Lt. Governor, to be returned to the Senate. The order of proceeding was as follows:—A Committee, consisting of Messra, Saltonstall of Salem, Ruggles of Troy, and Dewitt of Oxford, was ppointed to receive, assort and count the votes in front of the Spenker's chair. The members were then called in of the Speaker's chair. The members were then called it divisions, each one answering to his name, and advancing to deposite his ballot in the box at the table of the Committee. The balloting for each candidate was required to take place separately, and the result of each was to be declared before proceeding to another election. The result of the first balloting for one of the two candidates to be returned to the Senate for the office of Governor, was as follows:

Necessary for a choice, John Davis had John Davis had
John Q, Adams,
Marcus Morton,
Samuel C. Allen,
Blanks,
Mr. Davis was therefore declared to be one of the

lidates, selected by the House to be returned to the Senate.
The House then proceeded to elect the second person oo be returned to the Senate with the following result.
Whole number of votes, 357 Necessary for a choice, Marcus Morton had

S. C. Adams,

S. C. Allen,

There were also eighty blank pieces of paper, and four ith names upon them, which were not counted by the world. Dr. P. Hulburt of Kartland, Ohio, who has given

Senate.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.—On Thursday morning the Senate elected the Hon. JOHN DAVIS. GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH, for the year ensuing. The vote stood thus:

Whole number
Whole number
John Davis had
Marcus Morton

Name of the work has been superadded by some more modern hand—believed to be the notroious Rigdon. These widow of the author of the original manuscript.

"The vice stood thus:

"The Wayne Sentinel says-"The original manuscript of the Book of Mormon was written; and written some thirty years since, by a respectable elergy-man now deceased. It was designed to be published as a romance, but the author died soon after it was written; and hence the plan failed. The pretended religious character of the work has been superadded by some more modern hand—believed to be the notroious Rigdon. These particulars have been derived by Dr. Hulburt from the widow of the author of the original manuscript." Marcus Morton 3 blanks

3 blanks
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.—In the House of Represtives on Thursday morning, Messrs. ARMSTRONG
LATHROP were chosen to be returned to the Sena candidates for Lieut. Governor. Standing Committees of the Senate

On the Judiciary-Messrs. Boise, Barton and Wells On Probate and Chancery-Messrs. Blake, Newton

On Education—Messrs. Bailey, Stevens and Willard. On Bills in the 2d Reading—Messrs. Barton, Merrill, Adan, Wells, Newton and Wright.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Hale, Nichols, Joy, Russell, Hedge and Hawes.

Standing Committees of the House.

On the Judiciary—Messrs Metcalf of Dedham, Cushing of Newburyport, Allen of Worcester, Austin of Charlestown, and Walcott of Hopkinton.

On Probate and Chancery—Messrs. Dwight of Stockbridge, Whipple of Cambridge, Cushing of Dorchester, Hathaway of Freetown, and Sumner of Great Barrington. of Medfield and Dollarses, Faster of Worcester, Saunders wards of Southamnton, and Allen of Oakham.

Springheld, Wood of Middledbror, and Leonard of Norton. On Finance—Messrs. Gray of Boston, Moseley of Newbork.

Springheld, Wood of Middledbror, and Leonard of Norton. On Finance—Messrs. Gray of Boston, Moseley of Newbork. On Agriculture—Messrs. Whitmarsh, Lee and Leland.
On Bills in the 2d Reading—Messrs. Barton, Merrill,
Adan, Wells, Newton and Wright.
On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Hale, Nichols, Joy, Russell, Hedge and Hawes.

Joint Standing Committees. [The two first named members on the several Commit es are of the Senate; the others of the House.] On Accounts-Messrs. Brownell and Shattuck, Whit-

ney of Deerfield, Palfray of Salem, and Sage of Blandford.

On Roads and Bridges—Mesars. Austin and French, Taft of Sanborton, Gillord of Westport, and Gould of Russell.
On Railways and Canals—Mesars. Hudson and Foster—Lincoln of Worester, Dorr of Roxbury, and Billings, of Conway.
On Towns—Mesars. Webb and Newhall, Wilder of Leoninister, Lincoln of N. Bedford, and Stearns of Springfield.
On Claims—Mesars. Adan and Hedge, Phillips of Boston, Houghton of Barre, and Springe of Bridgewater.
On the Militia—Mesars. Mixter and Cotton, Brooks of Petersham, Messinger of Boston, and Suton of Salem.
On Parishes—Messrs. Cutler and Kimball, Hilliard of Cambridge, H. Lincoln of Boston, and Suton of Salem.
On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Williams and Hooper, Thayer of Uxbridge, Dorr of Boston, and Swood of Graflon.
On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Williams and Hooper, Thayer of Uxbridge, Dorr of Boston, and Shove of Danvers.
On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, Messrs. Barstow and Russell, Weston of Duxbury, Faulkner of Boston, and Foster of Pepperell, and Wade of Woburn.

number 5500.

The estimates for 1834 contemplate the emplo-

THE U. S. ARMY. The U. S. Army, as now consti

BANKS .- The abstract of the Returns of Panks in Ma BANKS.—The abstract of the Returns of Banks in Massachusetts, shewing the state of said Banks, on the fire Saturday of October, 1833, prepared for the use of the Legislature, was distributed this morning. We learn from this document that on the day mentioned the state of the Banks was as follows:

Cash deposited, &c. not bearing in't, 3,716,182 37
Cash deposited, bearing interest, 7,949,440 53
Due from the Banks, 52,120,113 11
Gold, silver, &c. in Banks, 922,309 84

Due to the Banks, excepting balances, 45, 261,003 09
Total resources of the Banks, 52,132,218 69
Amount of last dividend, 822,225 00

Amount of last dividend, 822,225 00

" "reserved profits, 709,438 83

Debts secured by pledge of stock, 847,549 54

" due, and considered doubtful, 207,239 11

Rate of dividend on amount of capital of the lanks as a sixting when dividend was made, 3 and 1-14 of per centures."

a member of this association, giving this piedge, to eman-cipate any slave which may be born his or her property

thereafter, when such slave may have attained to th

plunged in without divesting himself

FIRE AT DEDHAM .- A fire was discovered about 2

of twenty-five years, and if a female, her offspring v

7,889,110 67 1,293,279 54

2.881.447 50

250,052 43 3,363,716 29

Capital Stock, paid in,

nces due to other Banks

Real estate, Bills of Banks in this State,

Bills of Banks, elsewhere, Balances due from other Banks,

and two first articles of the constitution.

Net Profits on hand.

Bills in circula

The receipts of the Commonwealth for the past year (exclusive of borrowed money) was \$406,204, of which the Bank Tax yielded \$266,668. The Auction Tax \$43,134. le Petitions Presented.

Of Reuben Demmon and orbers, for establishment of the Cattle Market Bank in Cambridge, of Samuel Clark and others, of Ware, for a revision of the license law. Of the First Parish in Hayerbill, for a Division of ministerial Funds—of the Chester and Pontoosec Turnpike Corporation, for a discontinguance of part of said Turcpike—of Joseph Lyman and others, for authority to creet a bridge across Connecticut river, between Northampton and Hadley, at a place called Hockanan—of Exa Weston and others, for incorporation as an insurance Company in Duxbury—of the Persident & of Duxbury Bath. Corp. e \$77,348. The Christmas collection in the several Catholic church

in the city of New York, amounted to the sum of 614 74. The collections were for the benefit of the \$1614 74. Orphan Asylum. The chemists of Sweden, it is said, have succeeded

making glass clocks answer in lieu of metal ones. Th harmonious sounds proceeding from this new discovery ar described as very pleasing.

The Journal of Commerce urges a proposition that the Government of the United States Bank, should resign their places at the ensuing annual election, as a measure of con-

The Juvenile Rambler is united with Parley's Mad AZINE, the subscription to which is already about 20,000 The Upper Canada Assembly have proposed a vote of £1000 to the gallant Ross, which it is supposed will be

manimously carried.

The catalogues of books of the Michaelmas fair, at Leip-ic, contain 2,372 new works, now or about to be pub-lished, by 243 booksellers.

The Legislature of Maryland convened at Annapolis.

The Legislature of Maryland convened at Annapolis. The Senate was organized by the re-election of Benj. S. Forrest, as President, and of the same Clerk who was in Forrest, as President, and of the same Clerk who was in office at the last session. Seventy six members of the Chalentes were in attendance. Thomas Wright, House of Delgates were in attendance. House of Delgates were in attendance. Inomas Wright, a Jackson man, was elected speaker, in opposition to Mr. Ely; the former having received 42 votes, and the latter 38. The late Clerk, Mr. Brower, was superseded by Louis Gassaway, a friend of the Administration.

The quantity of lead made at the U. S. Lead Mines

THE U. S. NAVY.—The vessels now in commission are a ship of the line, 3 frigates, 10 sloops of war, and 6 schooners. In ordinary, 6 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and five sloops of war. Bailding, (nearly completed.) 5 ships of the line, and 7 frigates. Total, 12 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 6 schooners. Frames of live oak have been delivered at the different Navy Yards for 4 ships of the line, 7 frigates, and 4 sloops of war. Besides these, contracts have been made for the frames of 1 ship of the line, 1 frigate, and 1 sloop of war. The whole quantity of live oak received at the Navy Yards for the vessels not yet constructed, is 365,435 cubic feet. There is also on hand, for the same purpose, 206,887 feet of white oak plank, 198,652 cubic feet of white oak timber, 188,204 cubic feet of yellow pine timber, 44,560 do mast and spar timber, white oak knees, in number 5500. during the year ending 30th September, 1833,was 7,941,-792 lbs, of which goes to the United States, as rent, 472,-

for the last six months viz.—Atlas insurance company per cent—Franklin 8—Atlantic 6.

The estimates for 1834 contemptate the employment of 1 ship of the line, with 834 men; 3 first class frigates, 452 men each; 1 do second class, 367 men; 11 sloops of war, 1st class, 188 men each; 7 schooners, 55 men each. Total 5011 men.—J. of Com. The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec in 1833, vas 22062; in 1832, 51,422; in 1831, 49,250.

The number of revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls, under Acts prior to 1832, is 11,034; invalid pensioners, 3,785. Number of revolutionary pensioners whose decease has come to the knowledge of the Department during the year ending 4th September last 425; invalid pensioners, 63.

The Legislature of South Carolina, on the last day of its session appointed Masses, Mad. 45.

THE U. S. ARMY. The U. S. Army, as now consti-tuted, comprises 6,412 men, viz: dragoons, 393; artillery, 1,78; infantry, 3,255; recruits and unattached soldiers, 673. The whole number of recruits, including dragoons, entered from 1st January to 30th September, 1833, is 2,036. The number of militia in the United States, ac-cording to the latest returns, is 1,316,615, s session, appointed Messrs. McDuffie, R. Y. Hayne, ames Hamilton, and two other distinguished Nullifiers, lajor Generals of the Militia. It is precisely two hundred years since our

ative system was first established---in March, 1634, at which time Boston was entitled to send three members. Two boys were drowned at Cohasset on Christmas day, by falling through the ice when skating. Their names were Daniel Nichols and Lewis Wilcutt, the former 13

and the latter 12 years of age. Two lads were also drowned at Kingston the same day n the same manner. They were quite young—and their names were J. S. Champney and S. Wade.

At Industry, Mc. Benjamin, son of Mr. James Evelett eccutly skated into a hole in the ice, and was drowned A body of citizens, at a meeting held in Oswego Coun-New York, have memorialized Congress to grant aid effect a steamboat canal around the falls of Niagara, so to form a direct communication of eight miles between a lakes of Ontario and Erie.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Georgia appropriating \$10,000 for the Medical Institute of that State. Gen. Lafayette has sold to three gentlemen, of Florid to township of land granted to him by Congress.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that he St. Simonians having failed of success in England, are coming to America to try their new doctrine upon our pop-

ulation.

The Maine Legislature was organized on the 1st inst by the choice of J. Williams from Waldo county, President of the Senate, and W. Trafton, of Shapleigh, Secretary; Nathan Ciliford was chosen Speaker of the House and A. R. Nichols, Clerk. The object and plan will be understood from the preamble Of eighteen persons who lately became com-We, a portion of the citizens of Kentucky, under a ful

in the church under the care of Mr. Osborne in Fairfield New Jersey, sixteen were teachers or scholars in the Sub bath School. The Ocean Insurance Company of this City have de lared a dividend of len per cent. for the last sixty days, ayable on Monday the 13th inst. The Neptune Insurance company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. associate ourselves together, for the purpose of impressing these truths upon the public mind, as well by our own ex-ample as by precept. Therefore, for the advancement of the purposes above mentioned we have adopted the fol-

All the public lands belonging to the State of Georgi sed of, the drawing of the land lotteries te ed on the 13th ult. The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned Dece

9th, after passing 26 Acts. The bill imposing new re-trictions upon the instruction of Slaves and free persons of olor, was defeated in the Senate. The Springfield Somnambalist, as we learn to-day

rom medical and other authority connected with the Woi rester Asylum, has been completely cured; her disord-nad its origin in the stomach, though the immediate caus ter the paroxyms was a determination of blood to the ad. The cure has been effected wholly by medical treatent.

[Mer. Jour.

71 fires. The loss sustained by which, is estimated at \$89,970—insurance \$56,040. There were 42 false darms. Out of the city, at which the department attend-25 fires and alarms; loss, \$33,300; insurance, \$2.

The physicians of Trenton N. J. have published a card lectaring it to be their opinion that "men in health are NEVER benefited by the use of ardent spirits; that on the

10th ult. prise to the British schooner of war Nimb which had also chased on shore the Almstead Habane

Marriages

In this city, Mr. James C. Converse, to Miss Sarah Ann Peacody—Mr. Walter M. Leman, to Miss Mary Ann Mullett—Mr. Nu. F. Phyfe, to Miss Elizabeth W. Foster. n, Mr. Benj. Simpson, formerly of Rumney M. Bartlett: Mr. January of Language, jr. Esq. to Miss Ani depression.

Westminster, Mr. Samuel Hastings, of Princeton, to Mrs.

Westminster, Mr. Slisha G. Mirick, of Princeton, in Westminster-Mr. Blisha G. Mirick, of Princeton, to Miss Mary Ann Miller, of Westminster-Mr. Charles ringing, of Princeton, to Miss Mary Jane Seaver, of Westmighton, of Princeton, to Miss Mary Jane Seaver, of Westmighton, of Princeton, to Miss Mary Jane Seaver, of Westmighton, or Princeton, to Miss Mary Jane Seaver, of Westmighton, or Westmington, or West

ninster.

In Hamilton, Mr. Issae A. Dedge, to Miss Maria Brown.
At Corlam, Me. Col. Hugh D. McLellan, to Mrs. Elizabeth P.
Staples, daughter of the late Hon. Lothrop Lewis.
In Portsmouth, N. H. by Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Mr. Edward T.
Griswold, to Miss Anns Maria, daughter of Charles Tappan, Eq.

Deaths.

In this city, Mr. James Flius, aged 35 years; John M. Adson, 50; James Roix, 45; Mary Vinto, 44; Eudovaa Nickerson, 51, wide of Mr. Ebenezer N; Lewis Homer, 30; Ellen Matthews, 55, Antoinette Jones, daughter of Rev. Dr. Sharp, 5 years and 5 mo. On Saturday evening, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Wm. Tuck-

FIRE AT DEDHAM.—A fire was discovered about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the loft of Mr. Timothy Gay's new and spacious stable at Dedham, which in about an lour from that time had levelled the building with the ground, and destroyed 52 of the 53 horses in the stable, belotging to the Boston and Providence Citizen's Line, together with several hundred dollars worth of hay and grain. Considerable loss also was sustained in harnesses. This establishment was on the site of the one burnt Oct. 30, 1832, under very similar circumstances. Ten horses kept by Mr. Ebenezer Newell, in one wing, were all saved. A meeting of the citizens of Dedham was held at nine o'clock, and a Committee chosen to investigate the transaction, which is generally attributed to an incendinary. The Company's presperty was insured at the Merchants's Office, for \$10,600. The stable was owned by Mr. Gay, who we understand was not insured.

[Mercantile Journal. n 18. Neymouth, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Capt. Warren Loud, 48. In Kingston, Mrs. Huldsh, relict of Mr. Samuel Steison, 27

In Weymouth, Mrs. Barab, wife of Capt. Warren Loud, 48.
In Kingston, Mrs. Huldsh, relict of Mr. Samuel Stetson, 77;
she was a descendant from Eider Brewster, the pions Pigrim,
whose praises so often occur in the early records of Plymouth
Church and Colony.
In Dennis, Josiah Crocker, M. D.
In Newfanc, H. Mr. Elijsh Elmer, 20, one of the few survivors
of the Exeter, on Saturday, the 21st Inst. Rev. Jacob Cram, 71.
He was a native of Hampton Falls—graduated at Dartmouth
College 1742—studied theology with Rev. Dr. Eumons, was ordained at Hopkinton, N. H. Feb. 23, 1732—diminised Jan. 5,
1732—and was afterwards employed several years, in the missionary service, among the Indians, and in the interior of NewVork.

MALCOM ON MARRIAGE.

THE CHRISTIAN'S RULE OF MARRIAGE. An Essay by Howard Melconn, A. M. Just published, for sale by JAMES LORING, 152 Washington street. In the following essay, the Author has endeavored to avoid

Wanted Immediately,

Wasted Immediately,

N a Female Seminary, in a pleasant country village in a
neighboring state, a thoroughly qualified TEACHER in
French and Drawing and Fainting in water colors. A knowledge of Colloquial French would be preferred, though not essential. A competency to teach Music, in addition to the above
named branches is desirable. Good testimonials will be required. Applications to be made to the Editor of the Recorder, who
will fernish such farther information rejustive to the situation as
may be desired.

nam. oger Williams. By Prof. Knowles. Jan. 11.

THE design of this publication can be stated in a few w.

1. The attempt will be made to discuss the subjects of the subject of the sub

he convenience of the Masters of District Schools, the ce of the Key to Emerson's Second Part, has been to 25 cents. RUSSELL, ODIORNE & Co., No. 134 Washington street, Boston.

Wills day published by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114
Washington street,
Discourses on the Nature, Evidence, and Moral Value of the
doctrine of the Trinity. By Hubbard Winslew, Paster of Bowdoin street Church, Boston. In one vol. 18mo. pp. 162, Jan. 11.

ATE Teacher of the Church of Christ, at Boston, in New England. By John Norton. London. Printed in 1658. A new edition, with a Prelace and Notes, by Enoch Pond, Profes-sor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me. in one vol. 10mo. pp. 108. "Just published by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washington street.

ECTURES ON HOMILETICS AND PREACHING.

NEW BOOKS. SES on the Nature, Evidences, and Moral Val-DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY, by HUBBA Winslow, Paster of Bowdoin Street Church, I MEMOIR OF JOHN COTTON, by John No

BARNES' NOTES ON THE GOSPELS. New and the

BONE SETTING, BY DR. S. C. HEWETT Pupil of the late Dr. Job Swett, who may be found at 297 Washington st., nearly opposite Avon place

e.
The publication will contain an independent examination in the press in the presect in the press in the press in the press in the press in the pr

A lished,
DAUGHTER'S OWN BOOK, comprising letters from a Faher to his Daughter—put up in various bindings, from 50 cents
a \$1,25. The following are among the notices which have come

TO School Teachers.

TO School Teachers.

Versien, with NOTES, Original and Selected likewise, Instruductions and concluding Remarks to each book, Polyglot References and Marginal Readings, Geographical Index, Chronolof gienl and other Tables—adapted to Subbath Schools and BioC. Clauses. By With Papers.

Just published and for selections of the Papers.

O naure vaults: O crystal sky!
The world's transparent canopy!
Break your long sience, and let mortals know
With what contempt you look on things below.
O light! thou fairest, first of things.
From whom all insets. From whom all joy, all beauty springs; O praise toe almighty Ruler of the globe, Who useth thee as his imperial rube.

Great eye of all! whose glorious ray Rules the bright empire of the day! O praise his name, without whose purer fight, Thou hadst been hid in an abyss of night.

OMNISCIENCE AND OMNIPRESENCE.

Tather of all! Omniscient Mind!
Thy wisdom who can comprehend?
Its highest point what eye can find,
Or to its lowest depths descend?
What cavern deep, what hill sublime,
Beyond thy reach, shall I pursue?
What dark recess, what distant cline,
Shall hide me from thy boundless view! If up to heaven's ethereal height, It up to heaven's ethereal height,
Thy prospect to elade, I rise;
In spleudor there, supremely bright,
Thy presence shall my sight surprise.
Thee, mighty God' my wondering soul,
Thee all her conscious powers adore;
Whose being circumscribes the whole,
Whose eyes the universe explore. Whose eyes the universe explore.

Thine essence fills this breathing frame,
It glows in every vital part;
Lights up my soul with livelier flame,
And feeds with life my beating heart.
To Thee from whom my being came,
Whose smile is all the heaven I know!
Inspired with this exalted theme,
To thee my grateful strains shall flow.

[Blacklock.

Miscellany.

EXPERIENCE OF L. C.

For the first few days after his hopeful conversion, C. was too happy to do any thing but look back L. C. was too happy to do any thing but look back on his past life, compare it with his present hopes, and wonder, and wonder, and adore! He despatched letters to his friends, calling upon them to magnify the grace of God, in his case; letters which carried joy unspeakable to the hearts of those who so long had prayed for him sorrowing.

But he had too lively a sense of the danger from which the Saviour had delivered him, to be satisfied with rendering mere praise. After the first transports had subsided, the earnest and irrepressible inquiry burst forth, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" It did not require the aid of heavy and studious philosophy to answer the amention.

dury burst torth, "Lord, what will thou have me to do?" It did not require the aid of hoary and studious philosophy to answer the question: it was enough for him, at least for the present, to read "whatsover thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." And then it was delightful to see the simple hearted earnestness with which this babe in Christ applied himself to his work. He was a clerk; and gentle and almost irresistible were the modest and sweet invitations which he would drop in the ear of those customers of the store, with whom he could properly converse. When the business of the day no longer claimed his attention, he would engage one or another of his acquaintances of the viltage, to walk in the adjoining lane, or by the river side, and there he would reason against their sophistry, or answer their cavillings by the detail of the Lord's mercies towards himself; and seldom would he leave an individual without gaining his confidence, and often he succeeded in persuading him to bend his unaccustomed knee in prayer.

is unaccustomed knee in prayer.

Another means which L. C. employed to do good, was letter writing. He had an extensive circle of equaintances in different parts of the country. To hese he sent epistles of love,—deficient, indeed, in the graces of literature, but warm from his soul, and written (for experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the mpenetrability of the natural heart) with the experience had not yet taught him the maining a Christian, into the form in which an infield would use the same arguments against becoming a Christian. I expect the work would propose, that some one should translate Dr. Channing's arguments against becoming a Christian, into the form in which an infield would use the same arguments against becoming a Christian. I expect the work would have used the same arguments against returning. Perhaps such a work would let us into the secret, why, notwithstand-into the form in which Livses would have used the same arguments against returning. Perhaps such a work would let us into the secret, why, notwithstand-into the form in the bodic that the bodicines of him for his bigorty in holding f his unaccustomed knee in prayer.

Another means which L. C. employed to do good, was letter writing. He had an extensive circle of acquaintances in different parts of the country. To these he sent epistles of love,—deficient, indeed, in the graces of literature, but warm from his soul, and ial over his own heart, that he did not doubt that ne could so present the subject of salvation, as to nelt down the opposition of sinners. Als: he soon ound it otherwise. But though taught his own rescale of God.

The fervor which pervaded them, and any an icy beart. One of these communications was read in a religious meeting; and such vas the effect, that several persons were awakened or inquire for the one thing needful. Several others were the acknowledged means of quickening the second of God.

In the effect, that several persons were awakened or inquire for the one thing needful. Several others were the acknowledged means of quickening the seconds of God.

For the Boston Recorder.

ra were the acknowledged means of the composition o is usefulness suspended, by the following occurrence. A venerable professor of religion, to whom all the Church were accustomed to look up, one day negative the state of his mind, and on receiving in ignenous account of what the Lord had done for im, instead of joining in his language of praise, Ab, young with an organization and the will see the state of his mind, and on receiving in ignenous account of what the Lord had done for im, instead of joining in his language of praise, Ab, young with an organization and the will see the season of the lays of darkness." A sudden chill over the prend the soul of L. C. and it be possible, and he to himself, "that I can ever cease to love my Saviour, or that he will ever be less gracious to any soul than he is now!" He went home, and took p his Bible, to see if he had mistaken his ground, the hope which he had cherished were only a fondulusion, which time would dissipate. The promises to admire in the Saviour, and no abatement in the claims of dying men on his efforts to save them, at their experience was something of which he had received for answer, a admontance which he had be a state of his mind, and one hearts they been made to look up, one day to the field would be a state of his mind, and the week the road and go a fill distinct of his particular respecting her many to the unintersing.

For six weeks previous to her sickness she had a stended school pretty constantly, and made very considerable progress in learning to read. She possible, to see if he had mistaken his ground, the hope which he had cherished were only a fondulusion, which time would dissipate. The promises to admire in the Saviour, and no abatement in the claims of dying men on his efforts to save them, at the prophecy of the old man rung in his ears, that uninterrupted sunshine was not to be executed, and that the man who did not sometimes and ars, that uninterrupted sunshine was not to be executed, and that the man who did not sometimes and are stated to her some stories from the Bible, which is a

the of youth has anator. Dut O now he looks to the long period of interrupted usefulness ich succeeded the earlier months of his Christian of And, when he speaks of young converts in their pay, first love, he exclaims with energy, "Do not been them from Christ." I admit, as a matter of the look of the loo

thought strikes marveloasly for its novelly (not having been long known from practical acquaintance) or that the appetite has so wonderful a craving for flowers, that the fruit they should adorn is little thought of. Now if it should appear, that a writer so translated become very meagre, we are not to conclude that he has little genius, only we are given to understand in what his genius consists, and to praise him accordingly. If he saffered much from the translation proposed, we night think him good authority in matters of taste, but should think little of his judgment in matters of philosophy or religion. Why cannot every one of sufficient leisure and qualifications favor the public with a work, which may be sufficiently described by the term Channing Translated? It might do much towards settling a question, about which there exists much diversity of opinion. Perhaps the work might not be very expensive. A similar exercise out the sermons of many not unpopular preachers might be useful; though it must be confiesed, that many have so perfected the art of saying much, yet meaning nothing, aining at nothing, and effecting nothing, as to set all translation at defiance. The thing here proposed may seem difficult at first; but practice would soon render it easy; and the practice of such an exercise in our Theological Seminaries would occasionally translate a passage from Chalmers, (for instance,) into the form in which a devoted elergyman would inculcate the same truth in a sick chamber, or in a social meeting, where he should be too much in earnest to think about his longpage. A few previous exercise of this kind might save young preachers from much vain display.

Again, I would propose a translation of some German essays on Hermeneuties and Exergesis, into such ing been long known from practical acquaintance,) or that the appetite has so wonderful a craving for flowers, that the fruit they should adorn is little thought of. Now if it should appear, that a writer

vain display.

Again, I would propose a translation of some Ger-Again, I would propose a transation of some Ger-an essays on Hermeneuties and Exegesis, into such aguage as an English writer would use, who had ways followed the same rules without thinking it necessary to invest them with the parade of learning. Such exercises might save some young preachers

Such exercises might save some young preachers from a little pedantry.

Another exercise proposed. Let theological students read a good philological criticism on some passage of Scripture. Then let him write a practical exposition of the same, embodying into it the valuable information devised from the critical work, the whole put into such language as would naturally be used by a preacher, determined to know nothing among his hearers but Jesus Christ and him crucified. Then let him write such an exposition as would probably be given by a young preacher fresh from the critical discussions of the theological school, and who with a harren system of religion in his head is driven to the necessity of attempting to anuse his hearers, by letting them into some German speculations, familiar enough with orthodox divines, but hearers, by letting them into some German specu-lations, familiar enough with orthodox divines, but which they have too much good sense to bring for-ward for popular discussion, till they have exhausted their abundance of more important matter. Then let him translate the preacher's arguments into the language in which it will be retorted upon him after a few years, when they whom he meant to let down from their confidence in the Bible almost to infidel-ity have reached.

same arguments against returning. Perhaps such a work would let us into the secret, why, notwithstand-ing what is said of the adaptation of Unitarianism to

THE ROSARY.

Inder this tule Mr. J. T. Backingham of this crty has liked a small volume of elected poetreal pieces of a gious character; from which we copy the following:

Praise to God from all Nature.

Oxare vanits! Gerystal sky!

The world's transparent canopy!

For the Boston Recorder.

The boston Recorder.

The world's transparent canopy!

For the Boston Recorder.

The boston Recorder.

The world's transparent canopy!

For the Boston Recorder.

The boston Recorder developed the boston Recorder.

The boston Recorder developed the boston Recorder.

The boston Recorder developed the boston Recorder.

The bost

James and services of the proper as of far save as contributed, but all the services of the proper as of far save as a service of the proper as of far save as a service of the proper as of far save as a service of the proper as of far save as a service of the proper as of the proper as of far save as a service of the proper as of the proper as of the proper as a service of the proper as of the proper as a service of the proper as of the proper as a service of the proper as a

her father, suffocated and exhausted, and expired without a struggle or groan.

O pray that her parents may be profited by this sore affliction. May the fruit of it be to take away sin, and make us more and more partakers of the holiness of our Redeemer. May we be more like him, "endeavoring to walk even as he walked." May we remember that death is at the door, and be excited to greater diligence in training up our remaining children for God. And may all parents be encouraged by what God has done for our child, to begin to instruct their children when very young, and seek by earnest prayer their early conversion to and seek by earnest prayer their early conversion Christ.

OHIO TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. Extract of a Letter dated at Columbia, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1833. "The Temperance convention of Ohio opened

The remperance convention of Onio opened their session on the morning of the 18th inst, his Excellency the Governor in the chair. It continued in session until last evening, when it adjourned, sine die. Though the roads are worse, and more difficult of passage than any man can well imagine.

the soul, and more sublimated than so young a newer could be supposed to possess. As a consecuce, distrust pervaded his feelings. When he all the full and anequivocal declarations of God's linguess to parlon, he interpreted them with a serve imbibed from his new instructors. Thus belief gradually took the place of faith; his closer, ough still his chosen resort, was no longer illuminativith the rays of his Saviour's countenance. As cloud stole over his soul, the energy of love lich had hitherto animated his efforts to save other, passed away; and although he still prayed,—Il clung with desperate tenacity to the word of onise,—and still labored to warn sinners to fee Christ, it was with the air of a discouraged man, as sinews of his strength had been cut by the under the proper of his soul, the energy of love and the proper of his passed away; and although he still prayed,—Il clung with desperate tenacity to the word of onise,—and still labored to warn sinners to fee Christ, it was with the air of a discouraged man, as sinews of his strength had been cut by the under the proper of his passed away; and although he still prayed,—Il clung with desperate tenacity to the word of onise,—and still labored to warn sinners to fee Christ, it was with the air of a discouraged man, as she was the sof faith and conscious pardon.

But "patience worketh experience," and at gth the Spirit of God led L. C. by his own in visways, out of the house of bondage, rich in the wildedge of himself. He now rejoices again, and will have the sound of the converted that the resonance of the bold professor, and to work the special passed with a more chained by the person of prudence and well directed zeal in this great cause.

I stepped into the Senate Chamber, a moment a town, in which there was a clause, that the Mout two weeks previous to her death, she would not recover. She would say, Ma, I shall be sirk as the would not recover the week to the death, as she was sitting in her little chair beside me, appearing absorbing the professor, an witing they objections. —thus the bill passed. This is the true objections. —thus the bill passed. This is the true policy. Let the peuple live without those "death fountains" among them, whenever they wish it. I hope it will be so in Massachusetts, the present Winter. It is a tyranny under the cover of law, whenever they are town votes that they do not want such supplies a town votes that they do not want such supplies. Winter. It is a tyranny under the want such sup-when a town votes that they do not want such sup-fer County Commisplies, and will not have them, for County Co

them. If you will not open them we will do it, for the public good, and thus load that people with an enormous pecuniary tax to support the paupers thus imposed on them; render every man's property and life less secure, by exciting a much greater number of persons than would otherwise do it, lothe commission of crimes; increase greatly the number and severity of diseases; and bring down multitudes to an untimely grave; multiply the incentives to drunkenness, and thus increase the number of the rained; and usher many into the drunkard's eternity, while widows and orphans wail in unavailing anguish. Why should not Massachusetts follow the example of Ohio? Why should laws, sanctioning the traffic, any longer disgrace her statute book? Let the people answer, and they will be heard, like the voice of seven thunders.

If two angels came down from heaven to execute a divine command, and one was appointed to con-duct an empire, and the other to sweep a street in it, they would feel no inclination to change employ-

I should have thought movers very idle people

I should have thought movers very line people; but they work while they whet their scythes. Now devotedness to God, whether it mows or whets the scythe, still goes on with the work.

A Christian should never plead spirituality for being a sloven; if he be but a shoe-eleaner, he should be the best in the parish.

[Newton.

me.

We had not left the place one mile, before he returned we not not test the price one mile, clover he returned swearing he would kill me on sight and some half dozen Indians. I have therefore directed the Indians to take him if possible, and if he returned among them to shoot him down. I have sent another detachment after him, who are now absent. He also stated that but for several persons behind me he would have shot me before he sprung the miles.

He is the most daring man I have ever met with, and one of the most dangerous. The Indians are in great alarm, and beging not to leave them unless he is taken. In all other cases, I have had no difficulty, compelling such as are peaceable to pay rents and damages for their intrusion upon the Indian fields, and a few who have been sion upon the Indian fields, have been removed.

ON HOMILETTICS and Preaching and on Public Prayer, together with Sermona and Letters, by Elemeter Porter, B. D., President of the Theological Seminary, Andover, 1 vol. 8vo. but received and for sale by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. 50 washington street. as are peaceable to pay rents and damages for their intru-sion upon the Indian fields, and a few who have been troublesome, and for stealing stock, have been removed. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JEREMIAH AUSTILL,
Deputy Marshal S. D. Ala.
N. B. The detachment has returned and informed me
he was surrounded by them, but drew his arms, and when
in the act of firing upon the Sergeant, one of the men
shot him.

PHYSICIANS IN CINCINNATI .- " The undersigned

occasional use of arteent spirits.

"They are convinced, from all their observation and experience, that ardent spirits are not only unnecessary, but obsolutely injurious, in a healty state of the system. That they produce many, and aggravate most of the discusse to which the human frame. In the transfer of cold and fatigue, unnecessary in relieving the effects of cold and fatigue, the transfer of cold. That their use which are best relieved by rest and food. That their use in families, in the form of bitters, toddy, punch, &c. is decidedly pernicious, perverting the appetite, and undermi-ning the constitution. That they are equally as poisonous as opium or arsenic, operating sometimes but with equal certainty."

as opium or arsenic, operating sometimes inside story, but with equal certainty."

The above is signed by 38 physicians. The Baptist Journal says, that the visit of Dr. Edwards is giving an impetus to the cause in Cincinnati, and that the young impetus to the cause in Cir men are waking up.

Commerce of Boston.—The number of foreign arrivals during the year 1832, was 1,964. The number of foreign arrivals in the year 1833, was 1,067. The number of foreign clearances for the year 1832, was 943. The number of foreign clearances during the year 1833, was 935.

935.
The duty arising on foreign merchandize imported in the year 1832, was \$5,424,839 36. The revenue accruing on merchandize imported in the first quarter of the year 1833, was \$913,653 79. Second quarter, \$904, \$11 35. Third quarter, \$1,398,067 91. Fourth quarter estimated at \$687,900 00. Total \$3,904,433 05. [Post.

ndent in the Cincinnati Gazette says, that the number of applicants to the legislature for divorces is not much less than fifty, and asserts on the authority of the judges of the Supresde Court of that State, that the whole number of divorce cases pending in that tribunal, during the circuit of 1833, approaches five hundred!!!

The law for the abolition of all Lotteries in Pennsylvania, takes effect from and after the last day of this month. We learn (says the Augusta Geo. Courier of the 11th

nd spirit of the parties, in which cases they should be

JEFFRIES HALL gratefully acknowledges a donation of Fourteen Dollars, from the Female Charitable Society in his parish, to constitute him a member for life of the Mass. Sabbath School Society; and would also acknowledge Twenty Dollars, contributed by the Ladies and Gentlemen of his Parish, by which he is constituted a Life member of the Amer. Tract Society.

Hopkinton, December, 1833.

Received of the Youth's Marine Bible Society, connect-Received of the Youth's Marine Bible Society, connected with the Mason street Sabbath School in this city, by the hand of Mr. John A. Allen, Treasurer, Forty-four dollars sixty cents, for the purchase of Bibles in behalf of Seamen.

J. PACKARD, Jr.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1834. Agent of B. S. F. S.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Thirty Dollars, contributed by the members of his church and society, to constitute him an honorary member of the Amer. Home Miss. Society. May their many herefereing ment with the discentification and the society of the Amer.

enefactions meet with the divine approbation.

Seekonk, Dec. 30, 1833. James O. Barney.

MEMOIR OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

UST Published by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO., No. 89
Washington street,
A M&MOIR OF ROGER WILLIAMS, the Founder of the
State of Rhode Island. By James D. Knowles, Professor of Pas-

A Companion for the Season of Maternal Solicitude. By Rev. Thomas Searche.

Tales and Novels, by Maria Edgeworth, Vols. 17 & 18. Containing Harrington, and Thoughts on Bores.

The Teacher's Gift for 1854.

My Sabbath Note Book, containing Minutes of Private, Family, and Public Worship, The Sabbath School, &c. for the year 1854.

1834.

"Remember the Sabbath."

"Note it in a Book, that it may be for time to come."

A Concise Historical Account of the present Constitution of the Protestant church of the United Brethren, addering to the Contession of Augsburg. For Sale by WILLIAM PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill.

MERICAN QUARTERLY ORSERVER, No. 3. This day

Dublished by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washingpublished by PERRINS, NARVIN & CO. 114 Washing, reed. Contents. Article 18d. Congress of Nations. 2nd. tance of teaching Science to the heathen in connection. Christianity. 3d. Comparison of American Literature English. 4th. Declaration of American Independence. 5th. mportance of a purified Literature. 6th. Character of An-Fuller, 7th. Present System of Jurisprudence. 8th. Dann's y. 5th. Critical Notices. Literary Intelligence. View of a films. Oblitary Notices.

Jan. 4. before a first superscript of the System of Jurisprudence and the compilations of Guy, Mylius, and Pinneck, into a films. Oblitary Notices.

physicians of Cincinnati, feel it their duty to express their decided opinion in opposition to the habitual, as well as occasional use of ardent spirits.

"The Religious Magazine.

CONDUCTED by G. D. and J. Abbott. Vol. I. December—

1833. No. 3.

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acription of it. The diager. Dominen. Section of it. Section Section Section Section Section of the Section Section of the Section Difficulties. Work and play. Ultimate effects, Question, Principles of Religious In-Wisdam and Hunesty, Question, Principles of manner. Peter, Paul

and John.

deking money by selling Rum. Nature of money-making. The
prosperity of the individual promotes the prosperity of the
community. The Carpenter. The Physician. Making money
by bad modes. Counterfeiting. Selling lottery tickets. Seiling tuto. Seene in the city of New-York.

te Salbath. The remark. Inferences from it. Various indiby bad modes. Countertetting. Securing time. Secret in the city of New-York.

The Salobath. The remark. Inferences from it. Various indicities. Scripture view of the Sabbath. The institution of
the Ist design. Regard for it by the disciples of Christ.

First Religious Lessons. Caution given. Necessity of divine
aid. Uncertainty of success. Only source of hope. The
mother for a time supreme.

The Worth and Care of the Soul. Value of the Soul. Importance of the interests at stake, compared with worldly inter-

Are worn and care of the sout. Value of the Soul. Impor-tance of the interests at stake, compared with worldy inter-tor. No excuse for neglect.

The word of the state of th mark. Boward's rule. Universal prescription for dispelling

The Law a Shadaw. Menning of the expression. Chantry's model and statue. Application to the subject.

*Fail to the Boston Institution for the Bind. Accompanied with a specimen of the embrased printing used by the blind, for praising by the sense of feeling alone. Appearance of the pupils when going to meeting. Visit to the Institution. En reading by the sense of feeling alone. Appearance us the pils when going to meeting. Visit to the lastitution, Entrance, Making baskets. The boys "cyphering," Dialogue. Sewing; threading the needle. Teaching to tend. Finding the place by feeling. Dialogue. Mode of teaching music. Blind boys in a froitc. Specimen of their printing. The Summary. Wholesade counterfieters. The Mother's Magazine, English Edition. The Young Man's Guide. Sabbath School songs. To Correspondents, Published by Will.LIAM Dec. 22. School Songs. To Corr PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill.

President Porter's Lectures.

inst.) failures to the amount of 300,000 dollars have occurred within the last week in Columbia, S. C. produced by speculation in cotton.

CURE FOR DUELLING.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says that there can be but one cure for Duelling in England and Ireland—viz. "the hanging of the challenger, and the transportation for life of the acceptor of the challenge. The seconds should in every instance be publicly scourged by the hangman, and also transported.

President Porter's Lectures.

President Porter's Lectures.

RLAGG, GOULD 4 NEWMAN, will this day publish, and offer for sale Lectures and Presching, and on Public Prayer; together with Sermons and Letters. By Ebenezer Porter, D. Pres. of the Theol. Seminary, Andover.—They will be Sacy, translated from Functions of Sermons and Versides and Writings of Rev. General Grammar, by De Sacy, translated from the Sermons and Writings of Rev. General Grammar, by Essential Control of the Columbia Sermons and Letters. By Ebenezer Porter, D. Pres. of the Theol. Seminary, Andover.—They will be Sacy, translated from Function and Writings of Rev. General Grammar, by De Sacy, translated from the Sermons and Letters. By Ebenezer Porter, D. Pres. of the Theol. Seminary, Andover.—They will be Sacy, translated from Function and Writings of Rev. General Grammar, by De Sacy, translated from the Theology of Sermons and Letters. By Ebenezer Porter, D. Pres. of the Theol. Seminary, Andover.—They will be Sacy, translated from Function and Writings of Rev. General Grammar, by De Sacy, translated from Presching, and on Public Prayer, together with Sermons and Letters. By Ebenezer Porter, D. P. Pres. of the Theol. Seminary, and on Public Prayer, Courter of the Theol. Seminary, and on Public Prayer, Courter of the Theol. Seminary, and on Public Prayer, Courter of the Theol. Seminary and on Public Prayer, Courter of the Theol. Seminary and on Public Prayer, Courter of the Theology of the Theology o

FREDERICK W. PORTER, ic

TLANTIC TALES. By Miss Les Gastric Juice. Combe on Menta ite's Legacy, 2 vois. Edgeworth's Werl by Library, No. 64. Mautgomery's Lect ure. Jack Downing's Letters, 2d ed. L

are. Jack Downing's Letters, 2d ed. er Daughter. La Revue Francaise atteraire No. 1. Memoirs of Spa Newton Forster, 2 vois. Willard's (* 4NNUALS.

ANNUALS.

Keepsake—Heath's Picturesque Annual—Literry,
New Year's Gift—The Friend's Annual. LILLY w

al. XIX-No.

RELIG

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ABBATH SCHOOL 1 IS THE BEST METHO general princip already formed,

ing-spring of the co-operation of a nal managen give useful hints,

AHN'S HEBREW BIBLE, Knapp's Greek Library, 5 vols. A further supply just re-logical Book-store, 59 Washington street, 1 MANDS & CO. ALCOM ON MARRIAGE.—Will be puld days, and for sale by JAMES LORING, M ton street.—The Christian Rule of Marriage; com, Pastor of the Federal street Baptist Chard As above—Thoughts on Marriage; illustrasin and obligations of the marriage relation. If w In press—My Early Adventures during the pagins of Napoleon. By the author of A Visit to

Christmas and New Year's Present MUNROE & FRANCIS have just public new works for Christimas and New Year thanite Tales, or Fictures of Youth, it is the theoreting School Feast, The Fell Ta-ing the Locarding School Feast, The Fell Ta-tion of the Christian School Feast, The Fell Ta-tion of the Christian School Feast, The Gulf Ta-tion of the Christian School Feast School celebrates from a Mother to the Flanghter, on ool; pointing out her duties to her God, it papanions and herself.

The Children's Friend; by M. Berquin, A. vols.—revised and coverected, with the a-

Barbauid's Lessons on large type, in numbers,
The Little Child's Own Book, fith edition
Swiss Family B.

a Lady. The Boy's Own Book, being a complete Ene sports of youth.

Atso.—The Cook's Own Book, and Hon-

THIS DAY Published by CROCKER & BELV Washington street, Buston, THE CHILD AT HOME, by Rev. J. S. C. Ables THE Mother at Home; cincellished with four till gravings.

Chap. 1. Responsibility CONTENTS.

nty familiarly illustrated. With an Will soon be put to Press-Memoirs Prof. Ralph Emerson of Andover.

OR Sale, an extensive assortment of English Bible bossed, arabesque and other beautiful bindings—nit ots. to \$30 each. 50.—Prayer Books, and other religious books, be

PIERPONT'S READING BOOKS.

E-The American First Class Book, or Exercises in ing and Recitation, designed for the use of the ba 11. The National Reader, being a selection of exercised Reading and Speaking, designed to fill the same place Schools of the United States, that is held in those of fire

'All interested in the education of youndebted to Mr. Barker for his reprint of indebted to Mr. Barker for his reprint of that idar school book the National Reader. "—Camb We hesitate not to say the National Readel ble manual of School Literature."—Sheffleda (1 'In all respects we believe that it is super collections now used in this country."

Published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE Subscriber, recently an Instructer in the Residual, Northampton, will open a private School first Monday of January next, in the rear of St. Paulin this city, for the instruction of Boys in the braichestory to University education. F. M. HUBBARD, REFERENCES, Esq. Northampton—Prof. Charles Reproduced. H. Walley, Esq.—Edward Reynolds, M. B. Jacob Abbott, Boston.

Dissolution and Copartnership.

WIE Copartnership heretofore existing between bers under the firm of GEORGE HILL & Consent this day dissolved—the business of the titled by George Hill, at 333, Washington, cornership

Copartnership Notice.

PERKINS A MARVIN have taken into Copartnership James K. Whitpele. Their business will be under the firm of Perking, Marvin & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 5 Cares Fox and Sable BOAS, white, bill and brown. For sale cheap, at 414 Washington street. Dec. 28.

E. S. BREWES

BLACKING AND INK.

NORCROSS'S POONGE BLACKING, warranted of the verfirst quality, put up in any sized packages that mey idwanted, and in prime order for shipping.

Along, Norcross's Liquid Ink, in various sized Bottles, saw M.

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